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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2019 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $37,963,300 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 allows for a comparison between the proposed resources for 2019 and the resources for 2018 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/262 A. The resource requirements for 2019 are based on the assumption that the current mandates of the special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives will be extended by the Security Council until 31 December 2019 or beyond.

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)*	*Net requirements for 2019*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(4)-(1)*	*(7)=(4)-(3)*
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 185.8	2 267.0	81.2	2 256.8	–	71.0	2 338.0
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 288.9	1 344.5	55.6	1 319.2	–	30.3	1 374.8
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	978.9	1 024.0	45.1	1 072.3	–	93.4	1 117.4
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3 294.9	3 222.6	(72.3)	2 963.6	–	(331.3)	2 891.3
Panel of Experts on Libya	1 250.1	1 381.2	131.1	1 406.3	–	156.2	1 537.4
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 125.0	1 195.1	70.1	1 193.1	–	68.1	1 263.2
Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 154.6	2 115.9	(38.7)	2 280.3	–	125.7	2 241.6
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 349.0	1 322.6	(26.4)	1 357.7	–	8.7	1 331.3
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	6 133.2	6 172.0	38.8	6 481.8	–	348.6	6 520.6
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	492.4	487.8	(4.6)	653.3	–	160.9	648.7
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 570.0	1 565.1	(4.9)	1 655.6	–	85.6	1 650.7
Panel of Experts on Mali	988.9	1 129.4	140.5	1 348.0	–	359.1	1 488.5
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 766.5	2 528.6	(237.9)	2 945.5	–	179.0	2 707.6
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	9 932.2	9 872.3	(59.9)	11 029.8	–	1 097.6	10 969.9
Total	**35 510.4**	**35 628.1**	**177.7**	**37 963.3**	**–**	**2 452.9**	**38 081.0**

II. Special political missions

A. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

($2,256,800)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea is a successor to the Monitoring Group on Somalia, the mandate of which was expanded to encompass the Eritrea sanctions regime with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1907 (2009). The mandate of the Monitoring Group has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2385 (2017), until 15 December 2018.

3. The Monitoring Group, which is based in Nairobi, comprises a Coordinator (also the regional expert) and seven experts, in the areas of arms (two experts), armed groups, armed groups/maritime, finance, humanitarian affairs and natural resources. On Somalia, the Group monitors compliance with an arms embargo regime, a ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, a travel ban and an asset freeze. On Eritrea, the Group monitors compliance with a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013), 2142 (2014), 2182 (2014), 2244 (2015), 2317 (2016) and 2385 (2017), inter alia:

(a) To monitor and investigate the implementation of the measures imposed on Somalia and Eritrea (arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes and Somali charcoal ban);

(b) To assess actions taken by Somali authorities, as well as Member States, in particular those in the region, to fully implement the arms embargo regime;

(c) To make specific recommendations based on detailed information in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and measures to give effect to and strengthen the implementation of the arms embargoes in its various aspects;

(d) To investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(e) To investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(f) To assist the Committee in compiling narrative summaries of reasons for listing individuals and entities designated by the Committee;

(g) To compile, refine and update information on the draft list of those individuals and entities that potentially meet the listing criteria for possible future measures by the Security Council;

(h) To investigate any seaport operations in Somalia that may generate revenue for Al-Shabaab;

(i) To provide the Committee with information on compliance regarding the requirement for all Member States, in particular Eritrea, to cease arming, training and equipping armed groups and their members, including Al-Shabaab, which aim to destabilize the region or incite violence and civil strife in Djibouti, and the

requirement for Eritrea to cease facilitating travel and other forms of financial support for individuals or entities designated by the Committee and other sanctions committees, in particular the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999);

(j) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the sanctions measures;

(k) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures;

(l) To report on and provide the Committee with an assessment of the progress made by the Federal Government of Somalia to put the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by its security forces, as well as the progress made by the Government in establishing the procedures and codes of conduct for the registration, distribution, use and storage of weapons by its security forces, and on training needs;

(m) To provide an assessment of any misappropriation or sale of arms and ammunition and military equipment to other groups, including militias, in order to assist the Security Council in any review of the appropriateness of the modified arms embargo on Somalia;

(n) To report on its own ability to monitor the delivery of weapons, military equipment and assistance to Somalia;

(o) To submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis;

(p) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing;

(q) To submit, for the consideration of the Security Council, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the aspects of its mandate;

(r) To provide further detailed information on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal;

(s) To report on the implementation of maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms;

(t) To provide the Federal Government of Somalia with feedback on its reporting to the Committee and to keep the Security Council regularly informed on compliance by the Government with the modified arms embargo regime on Somalia.

Cooperation with other entities

4. In carrying out its mandate, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea cooperates with other sanctions teams, groups and panels established by the Security Council as mandated and appropriate. It continues to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia and cooperates with the Government of Eritrea, as well as with the authorities in Puntland and Somaliland.

5. The Monitoring Group continues to work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and other United Nations agencies, in particular those that address protection and humanitarian issues.

6. The Monitoring Group collaborates with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia, the Combined Maritime Forces, the European Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Maritime Organization, the League of Arab States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(NATO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Furthermore, the Group interacts with a wide range of government officials and representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations on issues related to its mandate.

7. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Monitoring Group. The Monitoring Group also benefits from support provided by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Group on safety and security issues.

Performance information

8. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was able to provide credible information to the Security Council and its Committee on Somalia and Eritrea on the threats to peace and security in Somalia, violations of the arms embargo, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the charcoal ban. This was achieved through fieldwork in the region, especially in Somalia and beyond. In relation to its mandate on Eritrea, the Group held several meetings with the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations. The Group continued to submit monthly progress reports to the Security Council Committee and presented its midterm update to the Committee on 20 April 2018.

Table 2
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Group maintained a regular presence in key areas of Somalia, including Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe and Hargeysa, and provided the Committee with timely updates on potential violations of the arms embargo and the charcoal ban and on humanitarian issues. The Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and substantive information on individuals and entities involved in violations, through monthly and midterm reporting to the Committee • The Committee was able to follow up on violations by sending letters to selected Member States, and in some cases the Chair of the Committee met with the stakeholders concerned. The Chair held high-level meetings with Government leaders and officials in Addis Ababa, Mogadishu, Nairobi, and Djibouti City during an official visit to the region in May 2018 • The Monitoring Group engaged directly with the Member States receiving charcoal from Somalia, providing them with real-time information, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the charcoal ban • The Monitoring Group informed the Committee and engaged directly with relevant Member States in relation to the arms embargo on Somalia and the deliveries of weapons, ammunition, military equipment and the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Somali national security forces, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the arms embargo

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• In its monthly updates and midterm briefing on Somalia and Eritrea, the Monitoring Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and provided recommendations on possible actions to be taken by the Committee and adjustments to the sanctions regimes to be considered by the Security Council
	• The Monitoring Group investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea, including the implementation of the sanctions measures on Eritrea, which the Security Council continued to review
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• As a result of the activities of the Monitoring Group, such as writing letters and holding meetings with relevant Member States and other entities, there has been increased awareness of the different aspects of the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea among Member States

Planning assumptions for 2019

9. In 2019, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, the Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea and the ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia. The Group will also monitor compliance with the targeted sanctions imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1844 (2008) and 1907 (2009). It will conduct extensive fieldwork in Somalia and inform the Security Council Committee of its activities on a monthly basis. It will provide periodic updates, a midterm briefing and two final reports that set out a detailed account of its investigations and include recommendations for consideration by the Council on how to make the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea more efficient and effective. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 2142 (2014), the Group will provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its reporting requirements to the Council. Pursuant to paragraph 49 of resolution 2182 (2014), the Group will report on the implementation of maritime interdictions of charcoal and arms.

10. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Group are set out in table 3.

Table 3
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2385 (2017)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Monitoring Group	Target	5	5	5	5
		Estimate		4	3	5
		Actual			4	2
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the reports of the Monitoring Group	Target	3	4	4	4
		Estimate		3	4	4
		Actual			2	3

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Monitoring Group (12)
- Investigative reports on violations of the sanctions regime (5)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Monitoring Group agreed upon by the Committee	Target	6	20	15	12
		Estimate		12	20	15
		Actual			3	20
	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Monitoring Group incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	8	5	5
		Estimate		2	8	8
		Actual			0	8
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists	Target	2	2	5	5
		Estimate		1	2	2
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (4)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions lists (2)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues	Target	70	67	60	52
		Estimate		67	67	60
		Actual			66	67
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures	Target	1	2	7	2
		Estimate		0	2	7
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (30)
- Investigative reports on compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (5)

External factors

11. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	465.8	430.4	(35.4)	432.3	–	(33.5)	396.9
Operational costs	1 720.0	1 836.6	116.6	1 824.5	–	104.5	1 941.1
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 185.8**	**2 267.0**	**81.2**	**2 256.8**	–	**71.0**	**2 338.0**

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

12. The anticipated overexpenditure for 2018 is due mainly to an increase in the average fees for the experts resulting from a change in the terms of reference for the experts appointed under new mandates since December 2017, requiring at least 10 years of experience instead of 7, offset in part by the actual cost of the incumbents of the national staff positions being lower than budgeted, lower requirements for local security escorts for the experts and lower communication usage costs.

13. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $2,256,800 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of seven positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level) and 5 Local level) to provide substantive and administrative support to the experts of the Group ($384,000); security services and escort to the experts ($48,300) under general temporary assistance; expert fees ($1,279,900) and official travel of the eight members of the Group ($347,600); official travel of staff ($28,800); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($168,200).

14. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

15. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the higher actual average monthly fee for the experts resulting from the change in the terms of reference for the experts appointed under the new

mandate starting in December 2017. This is offset in part by lower staff costs due to a lower salary rate and overtime requirements for national staff as compared with the previous period, lower requirements for local security escorts for the experts and communication based on actual expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

16. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019 for the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

B. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,319,200)

Background, mandate and objective

17. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1533 (2004). The mandate of the Group has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2424 (2018), until 1 August 2018.

18. The Group of Experts, when first established, was composed of four members. In 2005, by resolution 1596 (2005), the Council added a fifth expert and in 2010, in its resolution 1952 (2010), the Council added a sixth expert. The Group, which is home-based, is composed of a Coordinator (also one of two natural resources/finance experts) and five other experts, in the areas of arms, armed groups (also two experts) and humanitarian affairs. The Group inter alia monitors an arms embargo (on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), a travel ban and an asset freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In accordance with resolution 2360 (2017), the Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 2 of resolution 2360 (2017);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation, with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, of the measures decided by the Council in resolution 2360 (2017);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States, in particular those in the region, to ensure that the measures imposed by the Council in resolution 2360 (2017) are effectively implemented;

(d) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(e) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(f) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those within the security forces, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(g) To evaluate the impact of minerals traceability schemes, as referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 2360 (2017) and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by resolution 2360 (2017), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

19. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo works closely with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which was mandated by the Security Council to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and exchange information with the Group. In addition to substantive collaboration with MONUSCO, the Group benefits from administrative synergies with the Mission, which assists the Group by providing it with office space in Goma and Bukavu, ground and air transportation and an armed escort for special field missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

20. In addition, the Group of Experts cooperates with relevant States and regional actors. In that connection, the Group maintains liaison with a number of countries in Europe and the region and with organizations, such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, to collect, analyse and verify information on individuals and entities in relation to its mandate. The Group also cooperates with officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, as well as numerous provincial and local authorities.

21. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition, the Group collaborates with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and with other agencies of the United Nations system.

22. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing substantive and administrative support to the Group of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Group on safety and security issues.

Performance information

23. On the basis of the reports of the Group of Experts, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and refining the sanctions regime. The Group most recently presented its findings and recommendations in its final report (S/2018/531) to the Council as mandated by resolution 2360 (2017).

Table 6
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country, to gather and provide relevant information to the Security Council, including by travelling to areas of interest for its mandate, in particular to the provinces of North and South Kivu, and Ituri. This presence led to investigations on aspects related to the Group's mandate, including the activities of armed groups, the means by which those groups obtained

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	financing (i.e., taxation and the illegal exploitation of natural resources), attacks against civilians and United Nations peacekeepers and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime. • Information that allows the Council to take relevant steps in the light of reported violations in the reports. • Information on the implementation of the sanctions regime also included recommendations to the Committee, Member States and other actors concerning steps to improve the implementation of the measures and promote peace in the country. The Group also provided names of spoilers investigated by it
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts highlighted key trends and events with regard to threats to peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the challenges faced by peacekeepers and other stakeholders working to promote stability in the country. The Group noted the proliferation of armed actors, including through the fragmentation of existing armed groups and the emergence of newer armed groups; highlighted evolutions in violations of the arms embargo, and made recommendations concerning actions to be taken by relevant actors, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other Member States. On issues concerning the smuggling of natural resources, the Group also provided information on new means of smuggling of gold by diverse actors, provided the names of certain smugglers and conveyed suggestions and recommendations to Member States to combat the smuggling abroad of gold.
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the implementation of the sanctions regime. The Group further provided information concerning Member States which had not notified the Committee of arms shipments to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as required by relevant Security Council resolutions. • The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo • Member States communicated to the Committee measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including notifications of the export to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of military equipment and related materiel

Planning assumptions for 2019

24. In 2019, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo will collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council; investigate and analyse information regarding the flow of arms and the operation of networks in violation of relevant measures imposed by the Council; and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals and entities that meet the designation criteria. The Group will also continue to evaluate the implementation of due diligence guidelines

for importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products, and investigate individuals or entities that provide support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife and wildlife products.

25. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 7.

Table 7
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including indirect support to such entities and individuals through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts	Target	20	20	20	40
		Estimate		20	20	20
		Actual			19	19

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Group (10)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	10	15	20	20
		Estimate		8	8	15
		Actual			4	15
	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Group of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	1	1	1	2
		Estimate		0	1	1
		Actual			0	0
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions list	Target	4	22	20	30
		Estimate		4	22	10
		Actual			0	22

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (8)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues	Target	20	50	20	40
		Estimate		20	50	20
		Actual			20	50

	(ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures	Target	1	1	1	4
		Estimate		1	1	1
		Actual			3	0

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (15)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

26. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 8
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)-(1)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)* (6)=(4)-(1)	*Net requirements for 2019* (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	131.0	174.3	43.3	141.6	–	10.6	184.9
Operational costs	1 157.9	1 170.2	12.3	1 177.6	–	19.7	1 189.9
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 288.9**	**1 344.5**	**55.6**	**1 319.2**	**–**	**30.3**	**1 374.8**

Table 9
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	–	–	**–**	–	–	–	**–**

27. The anticipated overexpenditure in 2018 is due mainly to the higher staff costs resulting from the actual step in grade and cost of entitlements of the current incumbent being higher than budgeted, the higher fees for the experts resulting from the change in their terms of reference, requiring 10 years of experience instead of 7, as well as the cost of centrally provided communication and information technology services under the service level agreement with the Office of Information and Communication Technology.

28. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,319,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one P-3 position to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($141,600); expert fees ($739,400) and official travel ($294,800) of the six members of the Group; official travel of staff ($26,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($116,700).

29. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

30. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the higher actual average fees for the experts and the higher staff costs based on the actual step in grade and cost of entitlements of the current incumbent.

Extrabudgetary resources

31. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

C. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,072,300)

Background, mandate and objective

32. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1591 (2005). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2400 (2018), until 12 March 2019.

33. The Panel of Experts, when first established, was composed of four members and based in Addis Ababa. In 2006, the Security Council, in its resolution 1713 (2006), added a fifth expert to the Panel, and in 2012 the duty station of the experts was changed from Addis Ababa to home base. The Panel comprises a coordinator (also the transport and customs expert) and four other experts, in the areas of arms and armed groups, finance, international humanitarian law and regional issues. The Panel monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. It also conducts investigations on any offensive military overflights, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights and sources of financing of the armed opposition groups. The Panel also looks at progress towards removing impediments to the peace process. The Panel reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 1591 (2005), 2340 (2017) and 2400 (2018):

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), namely, the travel ban, the asset freeze and the arms embargo, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions that the Council may want to consider;

(b) To provide a first report to the Committee on its activities no later than 12 August 2018 and, after discussion with the Committee, a final report to the Council no later than 12 January 2019 with its findings and recommendations;

(c) To provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including its travel, any obstacles encountered in the fulfilment of its mandate and any violations of any part of the sanctions regime, as well as on the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1945 (2010);

(d) In coordination with the Joint African Union/United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups or entities that may meet the listing criteria;

(e) To continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against civilians and United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) personnel in Darfur, as well as to investigate any means of financing armed groups in Darfur;

(f) To continue to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of UNAMID, with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur and with other panels or groups of experts established by the Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

(g) To assess, in its first and final reports, progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 7 and 8 of its resolution 1556 (2004), paragraph 7 of its resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraph 10 of its resolution 1945 (2010); progress towards removing impediments to the political process; threats to stability in Darfur and the region; violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including those that involve attacks on the civilian population, sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against children; and other violations of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005).

Cooperation with other entities

34. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It also cooperates with national, regional and international actors, civil society organizations and private sector entities. In addition, it interacts with research institutions and private companies that supply arms or related materiel.

35. The Panel of Experts also works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and with United Nations-led field missions and offices in the region. UNAMID provides the Panel with reports and substantive briefings, operational support and security while on mission in Darfur. In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

36. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

37. The findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, as contained in its final report (S/2017/1125), of 28 December 2017, under resolution 2340 (2017), as well as in its quarterly updates, have assisted the Council in gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict in Darfur as well as the challenges to the peace process; the transfer of arms and related materiel into Darfur; and the financing and movement of the Darfurian armed groups. They have also provided the Council

with an understanding of international humanitarian law and human rights issues in Darfur, including the underlying factors leading to attacks against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian actors in Darfur.

Table 10
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with inputs concerning the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime
	• The Panel provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo measures, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee with Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list
	• The Panel assisted the Committee in updating an implementation assistance notice addressed to Member States
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In the course of the field visits of the Panel and in the written communications conveyed to the Sudan and to other Member States, the Panel continued to provide information on the sanctions regime and on compliance with the sanctions measures
	• The Panel maintained contact with the relevant Member States within and outside the region on issues relating to the implementation of and compliance with the sanctions measures
	• On the basis of a recommendation of the Panel contained in its final report for 2017 (S/2017/1125), the Committee dispatched a letter to the Government of the Sudan encouraging it to instruct its border control agency to monitor the designated individuals' movement abroad. On the basis of a further recommendation the Committee amended three entries on its sanctions list on 14 March 2018

Planning assumptions for 2019

38. In 2019, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and on possible violations, make recommendations to the Committee on future action that the Council may wish to consider, and coordinate its activities with UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur. The Panel will also continue to serve as a source of information on individuals and entities that, on the basis of the criteria contained in Council resolution 1591 (2005) and updated by the Council in its resolution 2035 (2012), could possibly be designated as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze.

39. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 11.

Table 11
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), as updated in resolutions 1945 (2010) and 2035 (2012)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicator of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	2	2	2	
		Estimate		2	2	
		Actual			0	

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (1)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (5)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	4	6	6	
		Estimate		4	6	
		Actual			2	
	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	1	2	2	
		Estimate		1	0	
		Actual			0	

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (10)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions lists (1)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues	Target	5	20	50	
		Estimate		5	20	
		Actual			2	

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (20)

External factors

40. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the activities of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 12
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditures	Estimated variance	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)	Net requirements for 2019
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)-(1)	(7)=(4)+(3)
Civilian personnel costs	116.3	162.3	46.0	139.4	–	23.1	185.4
Operational costs	862.6	861.7	(0.9)	932.9	–	70.3	932.0
Total (net of staff assessment)	**978.9**	**1 024.0**	**45.1**	**1 072.3**	–	**93.4**	**1 117.4**

Table 13
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

41. The projected overexpenditure in 2018 is due mainly to the higher civilian personnel costs, resulting from the higher average step in grade and entitlements of the incumbent than budgeted and the full incumbency of the post, whereas a 5 per cent vacancy rate was applied in the budget.

42. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,072,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one P-3 position to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Panel ($139,400); expert fees ($619,000) and official travel ($235,000) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($17,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($61,200).

43. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the civilian costs.

44. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the higher staff costs based on the actual step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbent as well as higher fees for the experts resulting from a change in their terms of reference requiring at least 10 years of experience instead of 7.

Extrabudgetary resources

45. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan.

D. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

($2,963,600)

Background, mandate and objective

46. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2407 (2018), until 24 April 2019.

47. The Panel is based in New York and, when first established, was composed of seven members. In 2013, the Council adopted its resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), which broadened the scope of the sanctions measures and added an expert to the Panel to monitor cargo and air inspections and the related transfers of aircraft and vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to other companies undertaken in violation of the relevant resolutions or to evade the sanctions.

48. In 2016 and 2017, the Security Council adopted a series of resolutions (namely, resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)) in an effort to curtail the expanding capability of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pursue prohibited programmes and activities and give support to the diplomatic dialogue aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula. By those resolutions, the Council significantly strengthened and expanded the scope of the sanctions regime by introducing new sanction measures in areas including commodities, proliferation networks, overseas Democratic People's Republic of Korea workers and maritime measures. Consequently, the sanctions regime established under resolution 1718 (2006) currently contains over 21 sanctions measures.

49. Specifically, during 2017, the Security Council adopted resolution 2371 (2017) by which it introduced several new measures, including: a full ban on coal, iron and iron ore; the addition of lead and lead ore to the banned commodities subject to sectoral sanctions; a ban on the export by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of seafood; and restrictions on the hiring and payment of additional workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to address the concern that foreign export earnings are being used to support its prohibited nuclear and ballistic missile programmes.

50. Furthermore, under the resolution, the Security Council strengthened maritime sanctions by authorizing the Committee to designate vessels and prohibiting port calls by designated vessels and the chartering by Member States of vessels flagged by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; prohibited the deployment and use of chemical weapons by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and directed the Committee to develop appropriate arrangements with INTERPOL to issue Special Notices.

51. The introduction of a full ban on coal replaced the provisions introduced in paragraph 26 of resolution 2321 (2016), which established an aggregate limit for the volume and value of coal originating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and allowed Member States to import coal from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under specific preconditions.

52. On 11 September and 22 December 2017, the Security Council adopted resolutions 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), respectively, in response to the sixth nuclear test and the test of an intercontinental ballistic missile by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. By those resolutions, the Council significantly expanded existing sanctions measures, established new measures and requested regular monitoring from Member States, the Panel of Experts and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

53. Under the two resolutions, the Security Council significantly expanded financial sanctions by prohibiting all new and existing joint ventures or cooperative entities with any Democratic People's Republic of Korea entities or individuals; expanded sectoral sanctions by introducing a ban on the export by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of textiles, food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia, wood and vessels; introduced a full ban on the supply, sale or transfer of all condensates and natural gas liquids to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a limit for the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all refined petroleum products, with very specific preconditions and follow-up action required by Member States, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), the Panel and the Committee Secretary. Under the resolutions, the Council also introduced a ban on the supply, sale or transfer to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, iron, steel and other metals; and strengthened the ban on providing work authorizations for Democratic People's Republic of Korea nationals.

54. Furthermore, under the resolutions, the Security Council also strengthened maritime measures to address the issue of sanctions evasion via the sea, including ship-to-ship transfers. In this regard, the Security Council also directed the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to designate vessels transporting prohibited items from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to be subject to a ban on port calls, de-flagging and/or assets freeze.

55. The Panel of Experts is composed of eight members: a Coordinator (an expert on air transport) and seven other experts, in the areas of customs and export control, finance and economics, missile issues and other technologies, maritime transport, nuclear issues, weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms and non-proliferation, procurement and trade. The Panel reports to the Council through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

56. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), inter alia:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 1718 (2006) and the functions specified in paragraph 25 of resolution 1874 (2009);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee or Member States may consider to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in its resolutions;

(d) To support the Committee's efforts in improving the quality of its sanctions list of designated entities and individuals and the lists of prohibited items;

(e) To support the Committee's efforts to further develop, improve and draft implementation assistance notices;

(f) To assist the Committee in holding special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and the capacity challenges faced by Member States, in order to identify and prioritize resources and mobilize them to areas that would benefit from technical and capacity-building assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

(g) To closely monitor the implementation efforts of all Member States to provide assistance and ensure full and global compliance;

(h) To submit a midterm report and a final report on its work, including findings and recommendations, for discussion by the Committee and subsequent submission to the Council.

Cooperation with other entities

57. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States that have information about potential violations of the sanctions regime. The Panel also provides assistance to Member States in preparing and submitting to the Committee national implementation reports on the relevant resolutions. The Security Council, in its resolution 2371 (2017), requested the Panel of Experts, in cooperation with other United Nations sanctions monitoring groups, to continue its efforts to assist Member States in this regard.

58. The Panel of Experts seeks the cooperation and assistance of United Nations bodies, as well as other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It benefits from cooperation with other multilateral organizations, as well as with experts from think tanks and universities. In accordance with resolutions 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) it will increase its procurement of aerial imagery and analysis services through the Department of Field Support in order to strengthen its ability to analyse the sanctions violations and evasion activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

59. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

60. The major findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, contained in its final report pursuant to resolution 2345 (2017) (S/2018/171, annex), may serve to assist the Committee and the Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. More specifically, the Panel's final report provided nine recommendations aimed at improving the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017).

61. The Panel of Experts continued to provide assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. Through its investigations and communications with States, the Panel provided assistance and attained critical information that led to a better understanding and implementation of the measures. In the light of resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) and related expanded measures, the Panel will report on issues regarding sanctions implementation, investigations regarding alleged violations, patterns of sanctions evasion and designated entities and individuals, as well as on expanded and newer measures, including with respect to finance, inspections and interdictions, training and sectoral bans.

Table 14
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts, acting under the direction of the Committee, undertook physical inspections and conducted investigations • The Panel of Experts continued to prepare incident reports and implementation assistance notices; it also presented its final report (S/2018/171) and its midterm report, including findings and recommendations, to the Security Council • The Committee gave direction to and requested the Panel of Experts to provide informal advice and guidance to Member States on compliance-related issues, in particular alleged violations • The Committee noted alleged violations and took appropriate action through additional designations on individuals and/or entities that had violated the sanctions measures
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts, through its midterm and final reports and its incident reports and recommendations, highlighted significant challenges related to the implementation of the sanctions regime in order to raise the awareness of Member States, the Committee and the Security Council and to bring about subsequent actions by them • The Committee conducted a mandatory annual review of the 1718 sanctions list as well as the lists of prohibited items, materiel, equipment, goods and technology, to reflect the most up-to-date information • The Panel of Experts continued to review the 1718 sanctions list, as well as the lists of prohibited items, materiel, equipment, goods and technology, and made specific recommendations to the Committee • The Committee, on the basis of the reports of the Panel and the national implementation reports of Member States, considered adjustments to make the sanctions measures more effective and implementable • The Committee gave direction and guidance as requested by Member States on implementation-related issues, in particular, guidance on exemptions, definitions and application of the sanctions measures
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with their obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, Member States provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues to the Committee and the Panel of Experts • The Committee, with the assistance of the Panel of Experts, held special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges • The Panel of Experts participated in outreach events, made country visits upon request for information-sharing and provided technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the Committee's mandate, as set forth in relevant Security Council resolutions

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• On behalf of the Committee, the Panel also took follow-up actions with the States concerned on reported violations, with a view to obtaining information clarifying the background and circumstances of the violations, and to identifying patterns of sanctions evasion

Planning assumptions for 2019

62. In 2019, the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to carry out its mandated activities and monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions. In the light of resolutions 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) and related expanded measures, the Panel will continue to collect information and monitor the implementation of the measures, conduct extensive fieldwork and investigations of reported alleged violations, analyse patterns of sanctions evasion and make appropriate recommendations. Further analytical and research work will be required regarding inspections and interdictions (air, sea and ports) and monitoring of the sectoral bans (coal and minerals and jet, rocket and aviation fuel). The Panel will increase its monitoring and analysis of proliferation networks, designated entities/individuals, financial measures, specialized teaching and training, as well as the existing asset freeze and travel ban measures. It will submit to the Committee regular reports on its analysis and recommendations and submit a midterm report and a final report on its activities with recommendations to the Council.

63. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 15.

Table 15
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and its existing nuclear programme and acts strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	40	40	50	25
		Estimate		35	40	35
		Actual			31	31

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Open briefings to Member States on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council (5)
- Country visit reports by the Panel of Experts (30)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	10	6	10	3
		Estimate		6	6	0
		Actual			2	0

(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	6	5	5	5
	Estimate		6	5	6
	Actual			8	8
(iii) Number of amendments to entries and new designations on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities	Target	40	15	15	5
	Estimate		40	15	5
	Actual			50	49

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (8)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing consolidated list (10)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	25	20	20	3
		Estimate		25	20	6
		Actual			30	23
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures	Target	20	20	20	6
		Estimate		20	20	6
		Actual			19	5

Outputs

- Consultations held by the Panel of Experts with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council, in particular in its resolutions 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) (40)
- Communications to States or other entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (1[illegible])
- Implementation assistance notices and discussion papers (new or updated) on good practices and technical assistance (9)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (3)
- Regional workshops on the implementation of the sanctions regime (1)
- Special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and Member States' capacity challenges (5)

External factors

64. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States fully comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 16
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)*	*Net requirements for 2019*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(4)-(1)*	*(7)=(4)-(5)*
Civilian personnel costs	714.0	740.4	26.4	698.3	–	(15.7)	72[illegible].7
Operational costs	2 580.9	2 482.2	(98.7)	2 265.3	–	(315.6)	2 16[illegible].5
Total (net of staff assessment)	**3 294.9**	**3 222.6**	**(72.3)**	**2 963.6**	**–**	**(331.3)**	**2 89[illegible].3**

Table 17
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Sub-total**	Field Security Service	General Service	**Total international**	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	**Total**
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	**3**	–	3	**6**	–	–	–	**6**
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	**3**	–	3	**6**	–	–	–	**6**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

65. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2018 is mainly attributable to lower requirements for subscriptions as information becomes available on various databases. This is offset in part by higher staff costs based on actual step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents, as well as higher actual average fees for the experts as the composition of the Panel changes.

66. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $2,963,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for six positions (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($698,300); expert fees ($1,594,300) and official travel ($154,600) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($32,900); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($230,200); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology, subscriptions to databases and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($253,300).

67. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.

68. The variance (decrease) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the fact that the security reinforcement of the office of the experts in the DC-2 building of the United Nations Secretariat, for which resources were approved in 2018, is expected to be completed in 2018 and will not require further resources in 2019 and to reduced database subscriptions based on actual expenditure in 2018.

Extrabudgetary resources

69. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

E. Panel of Experts on Libya

($1,406,300)

Background, mandate and objective

70. The Panel of Experts on Libya was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1973 (2011). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2362 (2017), until 15 November 2018. The Panel, when first established, was composed of eight members. In 2012, the Council, in its resolution 2040 (2012), reduced the number of

members to five, and in 2014, in its resolution 2146 (2014), it added a sixth expert. The Panel monitors an arms embargo and corresponding enforcement measures, a travel ban, an asset freeze and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya. The Panel, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and five other experts, in the areas of armed groups/regional issues, armed groups, maritime/transport, and arms (two experts). The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 24 of resolution 2213 (2015) and paragraph 13 of resolution 2362 (2017):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and 2362 (2017);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2213 (2015) and 2362 (2017), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 28 February 2018 and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 September 2018 with its findings and recommendations.

Cooperation with other entities

71. The Panel of Experts on Libya works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States (in particular those in the region), regional organizations or arrangements and other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, INTERPOL, the International Criminal Court, and civil society and non-governmental organizations.

72. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

73. The findings of the Panel of Experts as set out in its interim report and ad hoc updates, provided the Committee with new information relating to the sanctions regime. Pursuant to the recommendations and updates of the Panel, the Committee addressed a letter to a Member State directing its attention to relevant findings in the Panel's interim report, issued a note verbale to all Member States with updated information on a designated vessel and updated its sanctions list.

Table 18
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with updates concerning specific cases of the loss of previously exempted arms • The Panel provided the Committee with inputs concerning the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime • The Panel provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the arms embargo measure, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee with Member States • The Panel provided the Committee with inputs on two designated vessels which were allegedly illicitly exporting gas oil from Libya. That assisted the Committee in taking decisions on the renewal of the listings, as well as on including additional identifiers for one listing
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Libya, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members of the Security Council • The Panel provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals and entities, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel maintained contacts with many States within and outside the region, to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed in relation to Libya. The Panel also undertook country missions to investigate and provide advice on the compliance of Member States, individuals and entities with the sanctions regime • The Committee and the Panel received communications seeking advice on ways to improve compliance. The Panel provided its inputs, as appropriate • The Panel frequently interacted with the Government of Libya to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, the asset freeze and the measures related to attempts to illicitly export petroleum from Libya

Planning assumptions for 2019

74. In 2019, the Panel of Experts on Libya will continue to carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011) and 2146 (2014), as updated or expanded in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016) and 2362 (2017). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council. The Panel will also continue to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make appropriate recommendations. Moreover, it will submit an interim report and a final report on its activities to the Council that will include specific recommendations.

75. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 19.

Table 19
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011) and 2146 (2014), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2174 (2014) and 2362 (2017) pertaining to Libya

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	5	1	2	2
		Estimate		5	1	2
		Actual			14	0

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigative reports on violations of the sanctions regime (2)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	3	12	12	11
		Estimate		3	12	13
		Actual			2	10
	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	2	1	1
		Estimate		2	2	3
		Actual			1	1

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (2)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	60	86	80	80
		Estimate		55	86	90
		Actual			48	86
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	1	4	6	6
		Estimate		1	4	6
		Actual			0	5

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (100)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (4)

External factors

76. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 20
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)+(3)
Civilian personnel costs	239.9	215.7	(24.2)	244.2	–	4.3	220.0
Operational costs	1 010.2	1 165.5	155.3	1 162.1	–	151.9	1 317.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 250.1**	**1 381.2**	**131.1**	**1 406.3**	**–**	**156.2**	**1 537.4**

Table 21
Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories				National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Sub-total**	Field Security Service	General Service	**Total international**	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	**Total**
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	1	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	1	**2**	–	–	–	**2**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

77. The projected over-expenditure in 2018 is due mainly to a higher actual average monthly fee for the experts resulting from the change in the terms of reference for the experts appointed under the new mandate starting in November 2017, requiring at least 10 years of experience, including 3 years of field experience, instead of 7, offset in part by lower civilian personnel costs, based on actual step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents.

78. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,406,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($244,200); expert fees ($705,800) and official travel ($333,900) of the six members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($32,900); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($89,500).

79. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Libya. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.

80. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to higher fees for the experts resulting from the change in their terms of reference, as explained in paragraph 77.

Extrabudgetary resources

81. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Panel of Experts on Libya.

F. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

($1,193,100)

Background, mandate and objective

82. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2399 (2018), until 28 February 2019.

83. The Panel of Experts monitors an arms embargo, as well as an asset freeze and a travel ban. The Panel, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance/natural resources expert) and four experts, in the areas of arms, armed groups and humanitarian and regional issues. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 32 of resolution 2399 (2018):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation at a later stage of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 20 and 21 of resolution 2399 (2018);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided by the Council, in particular incidents of non-compliance, including to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance on capacity-building;

(c) To provide to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee, a midterm report no later than 30 July 2018 and a final report by 31 December 2018;

(d) To submit progress updates to the Committee, especially in situations of urgency or as the Panel deems necessary;

(e) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to the criteria renewed by the Council in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the resolution, including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(f) To assist the Committee by providing information regarding individuals and entities that may meet the designation criteria listed by the Council in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the resolution, including by reporting such information to the Committee as it becomes available, and to include in its formal written reports the names of potential designees, appropriate identifying information and relevant information regarding why the individual or entity may meet the designation criteria;

(g) Collect, in cooperation with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and report to the Committee acts of incitement to violence, in particular on an ethnic or religious basis, that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic and identify those perpetrators;

(h) To cooperate with the Kimberley Process Central African Republic Monitoring Team to support the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from the Central African Republic and report to the Committee if the resumption of trade is destabilizing the Central African Republic or benefiting armed groups.

Cooperation with other entities

84. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. The Panel also cooperates actively with Member States, including the Central African Republic, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The Panel also cooperates with international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, and with relevant operations in the field, such as the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

85. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues.

Performance information

86. On 9 February 2018, pursuant to resolution 2339 (2017), the Panel of Experts provided the Committee with a progress update comprising information received since the submission of its final report to the Security Council on 6 December 2017 (S/2017/1023).

87. The Panel of Experts also provided its progress update pursuant to resolution 2399 (2018) on 1 May 2018, with further updates provided thereafter.

88. In addition, the Panel of Experts provided its midterm report (S/2018/729) pursuant to resolution 2399 (2018) on 23 July 2018.

Table 22
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• In its first progress update, submitted to the Committee on 9 February 2018, the Panel of Experts provided an update on its investigations concerning the deteriorating security situation, mediation processes and the violations of the travel ban by listed individuals and of the asset freeze by the authorities of the Central African Republic • The Panel also provided updated information concerning the progress achieved in addressing capacity challenges relating to the adequate storage capacity and security of arms and ammunition seized or collected by MINUSCA • The Panel provided information to the Committee concerning the establishment of parallel administration systems by armed groups. These administrations established racketeering and illicit taxation systems to support armed groups. In this connection, the Panel also continued its investigations of armed groups involved in controlling natural resources, the proceeds of which sustain these armed groups
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel provided the Committee with its final report (S/2017/1023), containing an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Central African Republic, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered. The Panel investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the Central African Republic sanctions

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	regime, including information on the designation of individuals and entities violating the arms embargo, recruiting children, providing support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources and committing acts that violate international human rights law, including acts of sexual violence
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Central African Republic on how to implement the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo and the asset freeze • The Panel also continued to maintain contacts with regional States and other relevant States in order to gather information and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Central African Republic • As a result of the activities of the Panel, such as transmitting official correspondence and carrying out visits, the awareness of Member States and entities about the various aspects of the sanctions regimes, including the various exemption provisions, has increased

Planning assumptions for 2019

89. In 2018, the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic will continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), as extended by resolution 2399 (2018). Subject to the security situation, it is expected to carry out extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations, and to make recommendations thereon.

90. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 23.

Table 23
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2399 (2018) pertaining to the Central African Republic

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	20	12	11	15
		Estimate		34	11	11
		Actual			34	11
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel of Experts	Target	5	5	11	7
		Estimate		5	10	11
		Actual			7	10

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	14	16	9	20
		Estimate		14	16	9
		Actual			14	14
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	2	2	2
		Estimate		2	2	2
		Actual			3	2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (5)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2019	2018	2017	2016
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	50	55	34	25
		Estimate		75	55	34
		Actual			81	54
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	15	11	11	10
		Estimate		15	11	11
		Actual			15	9

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates on compliance with the sanctions measures (85)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (11)

External factors

91. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	191.0	225.8	34.8	215.0	–	24.0	249.8
Operational costs	934.0	969.3	35.3	978.1	–	44.1	1 013.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 125.0**	**1 195.1**	**70.1**	**1 193.1**	**–**	**68.1**	**1 263.2**

Table 25
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

92. The projected over-expenditure in 2018 is due mainly to the higher civilian personnel costs due to the average steps in grade and entitlements of the current incumbents and the fact that there were no vacancies during the period, whereas a 5 per cent vacancy factor was applied to the cost estimates for 2018, and to higher average fees for the experts resulting from a change in the terms of reference for the experts appointed under the new mandate starting February 2018, requiring at least 10 years of experience, including 3 years of field experience, instead of 7.

93. The estimated requirements for 2019 would amount to $1,193,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($215,000); expert fees ($534,800) and official travel ($296,200) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($40,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($107,100).

94. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

95. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to a higher actual average monthly fee for the experts resulting from the change in their terms of reference as explained in paragraph 92 and to higher civilian personnel costs, based on the average steps in grade and entitlements of the current incumbents.

Extrabudgetary resources

96. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

G. Panel of Experts on Yemen

($2,280,300)

Background, mandate and objective

97. The Panel of Experts on Yemen was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2140 (2014). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2402 (2018), until 28 March 2019.

98. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and four other experts, in the areas of armed groups, arms, international humanitarian law and regional matters. The Panel is mandated to oversee an asset freeze and a travel ban imposed on individuals or entities designated pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) for engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, and to provide information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities. In its resolution 2216 (2015), the Council expanded the measures to include a targeted arms embargo on designated individuals or entities and added a fifth expert to the Panel. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with resolution 2402 (2018):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), including by providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), in particular, incidents of undermining the political transition;

(c) To provide a midterm update to the Committee by 28 July 2018, and a final report to the Security Council no later than 28 January 2019 after discussion with the Committee;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals who are subject to the measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(e) To cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities;

(f) To monitor implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

99. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, including the Government of Yemen, and receives the cooperation and assistance of international, regional and subregional organizations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations country team in Yemen, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and INTERPOL. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate.

100. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing administrative and substantive support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice to the Panel on safety and security issues. The Department of Field Support provides administrative support related to staff and operations in Sana'a, through the Kuwait Joint Support Office. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen also provides operational support where available. The close protection team of the Office of the Special Envoy

will supplement the existing close protection officers of the Panel and vice versa. When both the Panel and the Special Envoy are in Yemen at the same time, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and other United Nations offices in the region will provide support through the provision of close protection security officers, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

101. The Panel of Experts provided a final report (S/2018/594) to the Security Council on 26 January 2018 pursuant to resolution 2342 (2017). The Panel also provided the Committee with a midterm update on 27 July 2018, pursuant to resolution 2402 (2018).

Table 26
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts travelled to Europe, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa to pursue lines of investigation, in accordance with its mandate. The Panel also travelled to countries where assets suspected of belonging to designated individuals were believed to be held • The Panel's final report to the Security Council included information and analysis on acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel's final report to the Security Council included information pertaining to the implementation of the sanctions measures
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Chair of the Committee engaged with stakeholders on the basis of information provided by the Panel • The Panel maintained contacts with many States within and outside the region in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures

Planning assumptions for 2019

102. In 2019, the Panel of Experts on Yemen will monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) and continue to collect information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. Subject to the security situation, it is expected that the Panel will conduct fieldwork and on-site investigation of acts that might meet the designation criteria.

103. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 27.

Table 27
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) pertaining to Yemen

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	8	4	5	10
		Estimate		8	4	5
		Actual			6	4
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States and organizations concerned to follow up on the reports of the Panel of Experts	Target	2	6	5	2
		Estimate		2	6	5
		Actual			1	6

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (1)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (1)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

Objective of the Organization: Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee	Target	9	15	5	5
		Estimate		9	5	5
		Actual			3	18
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	1	2	2	2
		Estimate		0	2	2
		Actual			0	1
	(iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists	Target	1	2		
		Estimate		1	2	
		Actual			0	2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (1)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (2)

Objective of the Organization: Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2018	2017	2016	2015
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	30	23	28	32
		Estimate		30	23	27
		Actual			55	23
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve compliance	Target	5	9	14	14
		Estimate		5	9	12
		Actual			0	9

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (50)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

External factors

104. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Yemen, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 28
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	932.1	893.4	(38.7)	1 002.6	–	70.5	963.9
Operational costs	1 222.5	1 222.5	–	1 277.7	–	55.2	1 277.7
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 154.6**	**2 115.9**	**(38.7)**	**2 280.3**	**–**	**125.7**	**2 241.6**

Table 29
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

105. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2018 is due mainly to lower civilian personnel costs, attributable to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 20 per cent for security officers compared with the 5 per cent budgeted, and to the lower expenditure on travel due to the security situation on the ground. This is offset in part by the higher actual cost of rental of office space and accommodation in Sana'a under the new lease agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Yemen, effective January 2018, and the provision for shared common security costs for United Nations entities in Yemen.

106. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $2,280,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service and 2 Local level) to provide substantive and logistical support to the members of the Panel ($1,002,600); expert fees ($612,100) and official travel ($232,400) of the five experts of the Panel of Experts on Yemen; official travel of staff ($53,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of office space, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and other supplies and services ($379,500).

107. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Yemen. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

108. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the higher civilian personnel costs, based on the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents, the higher actual average monthly fee for the experts resulting from the change in the terms of reference for experts appointed under the new mandate starting in March 2019, requiring at least 10 years of experience, including 3 years of field experience, instead of 7, new requirements for shared common security costs for offices in Yemen starting in 2018 and higher cost of rental of premises for international staff accommodation and office space in Sana'a under the new lease agreement with UNDP in Yemen. This is offset in part by a lower number of trips planned, in view of the security situation in the country, and the lower related security services.

Extrabudgetary resources

109. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019 for the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

H. Panel of Experts on South Sudan

($1,357,700)

Background, mandate and objective

110. The Panel of Experts on South Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2206 (2015). The mandate of the Panel has subsequently been expanded and extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2418 (2018), until 1 July 2019.

111. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises five experts, in the areas of arms, armed groups/regional issues, finance, humanitarian affairs and natural resources. One of the experts additionally fulfils the role of Coordinator of the Panel. The Panel is mandated to oversee an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015). The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2428 (2018):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2428 (2018), including by providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the resolution;

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2428 (2018), in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraph 26 of the resolution;

(c) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 December 2018, a final report by 1 May 2019 and, except for the months when those reports are due, monthly updates;

(e) To gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan;

(f) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by resolution 2428 (2018), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

112. In carrying out its mandate, in addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Panel of Experts on South Sudan seeks the cooperation and assistance of regional and economic organizations, such as the African Union and its Commission of Inquiry; relevant United Nations operations in the field, such as UNMISS; Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its monitoring and verification mechanism; and other relevant sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

113. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice on safety and security issues.

Performance information

114. The Panel of Experts provided its first monthly report pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2353 (2017) on 30 June 2017, with further updates provided thereafter. The interim and final reports of the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2353 (2017) were published on 20 November 2017 (S/2017/979) and 12 April 2018 (S/2018/292).

Table 30
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel maintained a fairly constant presence in the country and the region, travelled to particular areas of interest for its mandate, and investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the implementation of the asset freeze and the travel ban • The Panel provided the Committee with an analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan through the timely submission of its monthly updates and interim and final reports
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel assisted the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated pursuant to the criteria set out in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of resolution 2206 (2015) • The Panel provided the Committee with its final report (S/2018/292), containing an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered. The Panel also submitted to the Committee additional statements of case on individuals meeting the designations criteria, in the Panel's assessment

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Chair of the Committee engaged with stakeholders on the basis of information provided by the Panel • The Panel continued to inform and provide support to the Government of South Sudan on how to implement the sanctions regime • The Panel maintained contacts with States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on South Sudan • The Panel dispatched letters to relevant entities and Member States informing them of the importance of complying with resolution 2206 (2015)

Planning assumptions for 2019

115. In 2019, the Panel of Experts on South Sudan will continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolution 2428 (2018). The Panel will continue to collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council. The Panel will continue to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. Furthermore, the Panel is expected to submit an interim report and a final report and to continue providing monthly updates on its activities to the Council that would include specific recommendations.

116. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 31.

Table 31
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2206 (2015) and 2290 (2016) concerning South Sudan

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel	Target	8	3	30	6
		Estimate		10	3	30
		Actual			7	1
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel	Target	2	2	3	6
		Estimate		0	2	6
		Actual			0	2

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (3)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (10)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel agreed by the Committee	Target	4	4	4	6
		Estimate		3	4	6
		Actual			3	2
	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel incorporated into the resolutions of the Security Council	Target	1	1	1	1
		Estimate		1	1	1
		Actual			0	

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (3)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues	Target	3	4	4	13
		Estimate		2	4	34
		Actual			2	2
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures	Target	2	2	11	9
		Estimate		1	2	9
		Actual			0	0

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (5)
- Investigative reports on the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)

External factors

117. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 32
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)-(1)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)* (6)=(4)-(1)	*Net requirements for 2019* (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	309.9	289.2	(20.7)	325.1	–	15.2	304.4
Operational costs	1 039.1	1 033.4	(5.7)	1 032.6	–	(6.5)	1 026.9
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 349.0**	**1 322.6**	**(26.4)**	**1 357.7**	–	**8.7**	**1 331.3**

Table 33
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	2	**3**	–	–	–	**3**
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	**1**	–	2	**3**	–	–	–	**3**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

118. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2018 is due to lower civilian costs resulting mainly from a higher vacancy rate of 17 per cent compared with the 5 per cent budgeted and lower requirements for ground transportation due to the security situation on the ground.

119. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,357,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for three positions (1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($325,100); expert fees ($578,700) and official travel ($325,100) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($35,300); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($93,500).

120. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

121. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to higher civilian personnel costs, resulting from the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents and lower requirements for rental of vehicles due to the security situation on the ground. This is offset in part by higher requirements for centrally provided communication and information technology services under the service level agreement with the Office of Information and Communication Technology.

Extrabudgetary resources

122. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019, for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

I. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

($6,481,800)

Background, mandate and objective

123. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 by the Security Council in its resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; it was to be composed of eight experts and to report to the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee with

a view to updating it on the evolving threat emanating from the sanctioned individuals and entities, make recommendations concerning more effective implementation of the sanctions and collect updated information on sanctioned individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida as well as on those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated on the sanctions list established under resolution 1988 (2011) as associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. In 2011, the Committee was split into the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), concerning those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. On 17 December 2015, in its resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded the mandate of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to include the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and decided that it would henceforth be known as the "Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities" and that the Al-Qaida sanctions list would henceforth be known as the "ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list". In paragraph 90 of the resolution, the Council called for the addition of up to two new experts on the Monitoring Team to increase its capacity and strengthen its ability to analyse ISIL financing, radicalization and recruitment and attack-planning activities. The mandate of the Monitoring Team was extended until December 2021 by paragraph 94 of resolution 2368 (2017).

124. The Secretary-General appoints a Coordinator among the experts selected as part of the New York-based Monitoring Team. The mandate of the Team, which is defined in the annex to resolution 2255 (2015) and annex I to resolution 2368 (2017), is to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To gather information on, and keep the Committees informed of instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance in capacity-building;

(b) To work closely with the designating States and other relevant States, and to provide recommendations to both Committees on action taken to respond to non-compliance;

(c) To hold special meetings on important thematic or regional topics and capacity challenges for Member States, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Financial Action Task Force, to identify and prioritize areas for the provision of technical assistance to enable more effective implementation by Member States;

(d) To assist the Committees in regularly reviewing names on the sanctions list with a view to developing the Committees' record of the facts and circumstances relating to a listing;

(e) To provide the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) with:

(i) A comprehensive, independent biannual report concerning the global threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including an assessment of the impact of resolution 2199 (2015) on ISIL and the Nusrah Front, the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining Al-Qaida, ISIL and all other associated groups and undertakings, and specific recommendations related to improved implementation of relevant sanctions measures, including those referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution

2253 (2015), resolution 2178 (2014), resolution 2199 (2015) and possible new measures;

(ii) Its quarterly analysis of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014), including by gathering information and analysis relevant to potential sanctions designations by Member States or action that could be taken by the Committee;

(iii) Input, on a biannual basis, reflecting the gravity of the threat emanating from ISIL, including that of foreign terrorist fighters joining ISIL and associated groups and entities, and the sources of financing of these groups, including illicit trade in oil, antiquities and other natural resources, as well as the planning and facilitation of attacks, and reflecting the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering this threat, for inclusion in the draft of the report mandated by paragraph 101 of resolution 2368 (2017);

(f) To provide the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) with an annual comprehensive, independent report on implementation by Member States of the measures of resolution 2255 (2015), including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures as well as an update to its special report pursuant to resolution 2160 (2014), annex (p).

125. In paragraph 90 of resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council requested from the Secretariat additional administrative and analytical support resources to support the resulting increased activities of the Committee, including meeting support; the updating of the list database; the issuance and updating of INTERPOL Special Notices for listed names; the issuance of notes verbales to Member States and press releases; the preparation and dispatch of notification letters to relevant States; the upkeep of the Committees' websites; the drafting of tables of recommendations based on Monitoring Team reports; and the drafting of the Committees' position papers. Many of the related documents need to be translated into the official languages of the United Nations and uploaded to the Committees' websites, including the list entries and narrative summaries for individuals and entities listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list.

126. In paragraph 54 of resolution 2368 (2017), the Council directed the Secretariat, with the assistance of the Monitoring Team, to implement, disseminate and maintain the data model approved by the Committee in all official languages and requested the Secretary-General to provide additional resources in that regard. The implementation of the data model in English was completed in 2017. The internationalization is being carried out in several phases: (a) the identification and evaluation of an efficient and sustainable system to operate in all official United Nations languages; (b) the development of the internationalized system; (c) the testing of the data model, including a soft launch of the project to receive feedback from end users and; (d) the building of a complex user-friendly search engine capable of capturing multiple variables in the research.

Cooperation with other entities

127. The Monitoring Team continues to coordinate its work and share information with relevant partners within the United Nations system and with international organizations, including the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), UNSOM, UNSMIL, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), ICAO, WCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office of Counter-Terrorism, and with other sanctions experts who support the Security Council, in particular as their work

relates to areas such as Libya, Somalia and Yemen, where Al-Qaida and ISIL and their associates are active. The Team regularly exchanges information, undertakes joint visits to Member States and cooperates on outreach activities, including cooperation on advance passenger information systems in connection with the implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters.

128. The Monitoring Team also continues to strengthen its cooperation with other relevant international, regional and non-governmental organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, NATO, Combined Task Force 150, the African Union, the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies, the International Air Transport Association, the group of experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The work of the Committees and the Monitoring Team also continues to enjoy cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL, in particular through the issuance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. In addition, the Monitoring Team regularly convenes regional meetings with the intelligence and security agencies of Member States.

Performance information

129. The Monitoring Team continued to actively promote and deepen understanding of the 1267/1989/2253 and 1988 sanctions regimes of the Security Council and to address non-compliance issues. In its most recent reports to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (see S/2017/35, S/2017/409, S/2017/573, S/2018/14 and S/2018/466), it provided information on the latest trends with respect to activities carried out by ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and their affiliates, as well as the Taliban and those associated with the Taliban, in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. It has also reported, as mandated by the Council, on the current trends in activities and threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters. In addition to previous reporting requirements set out in resolution 2199 (2015), in paragraphs 35 and 36 of resolution 2253 (2015) and subsequently in paragraphs 43 and 44 of resolution 2368 (2017), the Council encouraged and called upon Member States to provide to the Committee reports on implementation and related challenges. In paragraph 17 (f) of its resolution 2347 (2017), the Council called upon Member States to report to the Monitoring Team seizures of cultural property. Pursuant to its mandate as set out in annex I to resolution 2253 (2015) and in annex I to resolution 2368 (2017), the Monitoring Team has analysed these reports and included its findings, including recommendations, in its comprehensive reports, quarterly briefings and inputs to reports of the Secretary-General, including specific analysis on unintended consequences of sanctions, as requested in paragraph 30 of resolution 2199 (2015).

130. The Monitoring Team has completed the narrative summaries of reasons for the listing of individuals and entities and presented amendments to existing list entries and narrative summaries. The Monitoring Team also supported the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) in their annual reviews of listed individuals and entities as mandated in paragraph 66 of resolution 2161 (2014) and paragraph 39 of resolution 2255 (2015).

131. The Monitoring Team has had a series of meetings with other sanctions panels and has coordinated with United Nations sanctions experts at events on efforts to address terrorism financing. In addition, the Monitoring Team cooperated with a range of United Nations agencies and international organizations, as indicated above. Finally, the Monitoring Team held a series of meetings with private sector stakeholders in the oil, gas and spare parts, antiquities and financial sectors.

Table 34
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Team gathered information on the implementation of sanctions and on instances of non-compliance with the travel ban, arms embargo, asset freeze and related measures, and informed the Committees of its main findings and its measures to address them
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Monitoring Team has continued to provide advice and recommendations to the sanctions committees on enhancing the sanctions regimes through its reports and written communications and through participation in the Committees' meetings. The Monitoring Team made numerous recommendations to the Committees, many of which were agreed upon by the Committees
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Monitoring Team continued its outreach and undertook more than 75 visits to meet with Member States and international and other organizations, as well as four regional meetings with Member States, as mandated by the Security Council • Numerous States visited indicated that they would enhance their implementation of the sanctions, for example, by adopting or upgrading legislation or enhancing the distribution of updated sanctions lists. The Monitoring Team encouraged States to request technical assistance to improve their capacity for compliance with the sanctions and, where applicable, shared related information with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Office of Counter-Terrorism

Planning assumptions for 2019

132. In 2019, the Monitoring Team will continue to develop its contacts with Member States, relevant organizations and other entities in order to provide the Council, through the Committees, with current information on the changing nature of the threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and associated groups and individuals. The Monitoring Team will also continue to work to maximize the contributions of both sanctions regimes and Committees to the promotion of peace and stability, in particular in the States where UNAMA, UNAMI, MINUSMA, UNSMIL and UNSOM operate and in neighbouring countries.

133. The increase in the number of listed individuals and entities based on the listing proposals of Member States for the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) is projected to continue in 2019, resulting in a corresponding increase in the activity of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, in particular in relation to the annual reviews of listings and the collection of information needed to keep the list up to date, accurate and relevant as required by the Security Council in resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017). Furthermore, the Council has assigned additional workload given the continuing development of the threat posed by ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated groups and individuals. It is expected that one new resolution for the 1267 sanctions regime will be adopted in 2018 and another for the 1988 sanctions regime will be adopted in early 2019 to update both the 1267/1989/2253 and 1988/2055 sanctions measures.

134. The sharp increase in the number of requests observed in previous years resulted from the expansion of the mandate of the Committee and the consequent increase in new listings after the adoption of resolution 2253 (2015) and resolution 2368 (2017).

135. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Team are set out in table 35.

Table 35
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida, and to prevent the Taliban and those associated with the Taliban from constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of discussions at the Committees' meetings on instances of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes as reported by the Monitoring Team or a Member State	Target	20	18	20	7
		Estimate		18	18	20
		Actual			20	18
	(ii) Number of references in the Committees' documents or in Security Council resolutions of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes, including measures to address them	Target	33	33	35	4
		Estimate		33	33	35
		Actual			33	33

Outputs

- Country visit reports (35)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (40)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Monitoring Team agreed upon by the Committees	Target	65	65	65	19
		Estimate		65	65	65
		Actual			65	58
	(ii) Number of new list entries and narrative summaries drafted by the Monitoring Team in support of listing submissions by Member States to the Committees	Target	45	45	60	–
		Estimate		45	45	45
		Actual			43	33
	(iii) Number of amendments approved by the Committees to entries on the sanctions lists	Target	200	220	220	70
		Estimate		220	220	200
		Actual			150	80

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committees and to the Security Council on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (65)
- Country visit reports (35)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (40)
- Quarterly briefings pursuant to resolution 2253 (2015), to the Committee by the Monitoring Team on its analysis of the global implementation of resolutions 2199 (2015) and 2178 (2014) (4)
- Inputs by the Monitoring Team pursuant to resolution 2368 (2017) to the Secretary-General's updates on his strategic-level report (4)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2019	2018	2017	2016
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities on compliance-related issues	Target	240	240	280	45
		Estimate		240	240	240
		Actual			252	211

Outputs

- Cooperation projects to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations on matters pertinent to the work of the relevant Committees (15)
- Reports and updated information on Member States' implementation of the sanctions and other related measures (30)
- Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the implementation of the sanctions regime (4)

External factors

136. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team, and provided that the gathering of relevant information and its analysis are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 36
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	2 243.9	2 262.7	18.8	2 580.6	–	336.7	2 599.4
Operational costs	3 889.3	3 909.3	20.0	3 901.2	–	11.9	3 921.2
Total (net of staff assessment)	**6 133.2**	**6 172.0**	**38.8**	**6 481.8**	**–**	**348.6**	**6 520.6**

Table 37
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

137. The anticipated over-expenditure for 2018 is mainly attributable to the higher civilian personnel costs resulting from a lower actual average vacancy rate of staff at 6 per cent, compared with the 14 per cent budgeted for 2018, offset in part by the lower average steps in grade and entitlements of the current incumbents, and to higher

actual average fees for the experts resulting from the change in the terms of reference for experts requiring at least 10 years of experience including 3 years of field experience, instead of 7.

138. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $6,481,800 (net of staff assessment). The amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 19 positions (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 6 P-3 and 8 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Monitoring Team and to the Committees ($2,580,600); expert fees ($1,943,600) and official travel ($524,800) of the 10 members of the Team; official travel of staff ($136,400); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as the rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($1,296,400).

139. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

140. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is attributable mainly to the higher civilian personnel costs as a result of the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate in 2019, whereas a 14 per cent vacancy rate was approved in 2018, higher actual average fees for the experts resulting from the changes in the composition of the panel and their terms of reference as explained in paragraph 137.

Extrabudgetary resources

141. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019 for the Monitoring Team.

J. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)

($653,300)

Background, mandate and objective

142. The Office of the Ombudsperson was established on 17 December 2009 by the Security Council in its resolution 1904 (2009), to assist the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities. The Council has renewed and modified the mandate of the Office through the adoption of its resolutions 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2161 (2014), 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017).

143. The Office of the Ombudsperson provides an independent mechanism through which a listed person, group, undertaking or entity can seek delisting from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. It works in an impartial manner, as it neither seeks nor receives instructions from any Government or any other entity. Where the Ombudsperson recommends the delisting of names, they are delisted unless the Committee decides by consensus to retain the listing or refers the matter to the Security Council for a decision.

144. The functions and tasks of the Ombudsperson are set out in paragraph 60 of resolution 2368 (2017) and annex II thereto, as set out below:

(a) To receive requests from individuals, groups, undertakings or entities seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list in an independent and impartial manner, and neither to seek nor to receive instructions from any Government;

(b) To present to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups, undertakings or entities that have requested removal from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.

Cooperation with other entities

145. The Office of the Ombudsperson interacts with petitioners seeking delisting, the relevant States, the Monitoring Team and United Nations entities and offices, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNODC; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and the Office of Legal Affairs. The Ombudsperson also interacts with States or regional organizations in cases in which the sanctions measures of the Security Council have been challenged in courts of law.

Performance information

146. The position of the Ombudsperson remained vacant until 17 July 2018. During that time, the Office of the Ombudsperson could undertake certain tasks only, as delegated by the previous Ombudsperson and with the agreement of the Committee, on an informal basis.

147. Following the appointment of the new Ombudsperson on 24 May 2018, the Office has continued to carry out work relating to ongoing cases and received new delisting petitions. Each of these cases involved an information-gathering process that required interaction and follow-up with various States and independent research, as well as dialogue with the petitioners.

148. In accordance with annex II to resolution 2368 (2017), each petition requires in-depth analysis of the information gathered and the preparation and presentation of a comprehensive report to the Committee.

149. The Office of the Ombudsperson has also continued its efforts to raise awareness about the Office and to make it accessible to potential petitioners and to the public generally. The Ombudsperson is continuing to develop policy documents to ensure transparency and consistency of approach. The Ombudsperson has continued discussions with several States regarding arrangements or agreements that would allow for the sharing of classified/confidential information with the Ombudsperson.

Table 38
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	• The Ombudsperson visited relevant States to conduct personal interviews with separate delisting petitioners

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(b) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	• The Office of the Ombudsperson received one new request, undertook in-depth analysis of the information gathered, submitted two comprehensive reports and presented two cases to the Committee • Also in accordance with the mandate, the Office of the Ombudsperson submitted two biannual reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Office. The Office fulfilled other requirements, such as sending notification letters to newly listed individuals and entities • The Ombudsperson delivered presentations at various international and regional forums and officials of relevance to the mandate of the Office

Planning assumptions for 2019

150. In 2019, the Office of the Ombudsperson will continue to engage with newly listed individuals and entities and will continue its outreach efforts to ensure access to the Ombudsperson's office for listed individuals and entities.

151. Following an increase in delisting requests resulting from the expansion of the mandate of the Committee and the consequent increase in new listings after the adoption of resolution 2253 (2015), the number of delisting requests has decreased since mid-2017. It is expected that the number of delisting requests will remain at moderate levels. It is anticipated that the Office of the Ombudsperson will receive six delisting requests in 2019.

152. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the Ombudsperson are set out in table 39.

Table 39
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To improve the fairness and transparency of the delisting process from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list and to improve the recourse of listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	(i) Number of instances in which the Ombudsperson informed petitioners of the case against them	Target	10	10	–	–
		Estimate		12	16	–
		Actual			21	–
	(ii) Number of cases of listed individuals and entities under review by the Ombudsperson providing petitioners with the possibility of answering the case against them	Target	10	10	13	17
		Estimate		6	13	17
		Actual			12	17

Outputs

- Communications from the Office of the Ombudsperson to States and relevant bodies seeking information on delisting petitions received and informing States of developments in each case (200)
- Reports from the Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council (2)
- Communications from the Office of the Ombudsperson to petitioners and listed individuals and entities (100)

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures 2019	2018	2017	2016
(b) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	(i) Number of delisting requests received by the Office of the Ombudsperson	Target	6	6	–	–
		Estimate		2	6	–
		Actual			2	12
	(ii) Number of comprehensive reports on delisting requests submitted to the Committee by the Ombudsperson	Target	6	10	13	13
		Estimate		2	11	13
		Actual			9	6

Outputs

- Presentations of comprehensive reports by the Ombudsperson to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) (2)

External factors

153. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate in a timely manner with the Ombudsperson and provided that the gathering of relevant information and its analysis are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 40
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	239.1	245.1	6.0	278.1	–	39.0	284.1
Operational costs	253.3	242.7	(10.6)	375.2	–	121.9	364.6
Total (net of staff assessment)	**492.4**	**487.8**	**(4.6)**	**653.3**	**–**	**160.9**	**648.7**

Table 41
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

154. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2018 is due to the fact that the position of the Ombudsperson was vacant until July 2018, partly offset by higher civilian personnel costs, based on the actual step in grade and cost of entitlements of the

current incumbents at full incumbency, whereas a 14 per cent vacancy rate was approved in 2018.

155. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $653,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 2 positions (1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Office of the Ombudsperson ($278,100); expert fees ($222,800) and official travel ($27,800) of the Ombudsperson; official travel of staff ($35,800); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as the rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment and miscellaneous supplies and services ($88,800).

156. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Office of the Ombudsperson. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

157. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is attributable mainly to higher civilian personnel costs, resulting from the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate, whereas a 14 per cent vacancy rate was approved for 2018, and the full provisioning of expert fees of the Ombudsperson, whereas a 50 per cent vacancy rate was approved for 2018.

Extrabudgetary resources

158. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for 2019 for the Office of the Ombudsperson.

K. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

($1,655,600)

Background, mandate and objective

159. In its resolution 2231 (2015), the Security Council endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on the Iranian nuclear issue agreed on 14 July 2015 by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the establishment of a Joint Commission composed of representatives from those countries.

160. By the same resolution, the Security Council decided to directly undertake tasks related to the implementation of the resolution, including those specified in annex B thereto. The Council also decided to review and decide on recommendations of the Joint Commission regarding proposals by States to participate in or permit nuclear-related activities with the Islamic Republic of Iran. In paragraph 18 of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to facilitate communications with Member States and between the Council and the Joint Commission through agreed practical arrangements.

161. The Secretary-General was also requested in the same resolution to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the provisions contained in annex B thereto.

162. On 16 January 2016, the provisions of previous Security Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue were terminated. States will henceforth comply with the specific restrictions established by resolution 2231 (2015), including on nuclear-, ballistic missile- and arms-related transfers. After 10 years, provided that the provisions of previous Council resolutions have not been reinstated, all the provisions of resolution 2231 (2015) will be terminated and the Council will have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue.

163. The relevant note by the President of the Security Council (S/2016/44) also set forth practical arrangements and procedures for the Council to undertake the tasks related to the implementation of the resolution. These include:

(a) Monitoring the implementation of the resolution;

(b) Taking action, as appropriate, to improve the implementation by Member States of the resolution;

(c) Answering queries from Member States and international organizations regarding the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Responding appropriately to information regarding alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution;

(e) Undertaking outreach to promote proper implementation of the resolution;

(f) Reviewing and deciding on proposals from Member States as described in paragraphs 2 (i.e., the procurement channel functions referred to in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action), 4, 5 and 6 (b) of annex B to the resolution;

(g) Granting exemptions to the restrictions, as specified in the resolution.

164. To facilitate its work under resolution 2231 (2015), the Security Council will select on an annual basis one of its members to act as a Facilitator for the functions specified in the note by the President. In particular, the Facilitator will correspond with Member States on behalf of the Council, undertake outreach activities to promote proper implementation of the resolution, organize and chair informal meetings of the Council, and brief the Council every six months. Under normal circumstances, Council members will convene at the expert level to undertake the functions specified in the note.

165. In the note by its President, the Council also requested that the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs act as a "point of contact" in the Secretariat and support the work of the Council and its Facilitator. The Division has been requested to:

(a) Assist the Facilitator in the organization and staffing of informal meetings of the Council related to the implementation of the resolution;

(b) Manage all incoming and outgoing communications related to implementation of the resolution and assist the Facilitator in corresponding with Member States on behalf of the Council;

(c) Draft correspondence, speaking notes and briefings of the Facilitator related to the implementation of the resolution;

(d) Maintain and archive all information and documents relating to the work of the Council on the implementation of the resolution;

(e) Maintain and promote publicly available information from the Council on the restrictions, including through the Council website and through outreach activities;

(f) Provide administrative support for the review by the Council of the Joint Commission recommendations, as follows:

(i) Receive proposals from Member States seeking to engage in nuclear-related activities/transfers;

(ii) Respond to queries from Member States about the procedures for the submission of a proposal to the Council and the process for review;

(iii) Circulate immediately to the Joint Commission Coordinator and the members of the Council incoming proposals, transmit incoming

recommendations from the Joint Commission to the members of the Council, and transmit final decisions of the Council to the relevant Member States;

(iv) Receive any other communications from the Joint Commission and transmit them to the members of the Council, and transmit any relevant communications from the Council to the Joint Commission;

(g) Perform any other task, upon request from the Council, to support the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

166. In addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Division is expected to cooperate closely with the Joint Commission established in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and its Procurement Working Group, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant United Nations agencies, international organizations and entities.

167. The tasks undertaken by the Division in relation to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) is supported by the Executive Office of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs for personnel, financial and budgetary management, the processing of travel requests and other administrative activities.

Performance information

168. The Security Council Affairs Division supported informal meetings of the Council at the expert level, as well as the planned open briefing of the Facilitator to inform Member States about the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).

169. The Division maintained the practical arrangements required by the procurement channel, in close consultation with the Facilitator and the Coordinator of the Procurement Working Group of the Joint Commission; processed proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities; and responded to numerous queries about the procedures for the submission of proposals and the review process. The Division also assisted the Council in monitoring the implementation of the resolution, including by preparing briefings on alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution. In addition, the Division actively promoted available information on the resolution through the Council's website.

Table 42
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved organization and procedural aspects of meetings; enhanced technical Secretariat support to the work of the Security Council on resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division supported two informal meetings of the Council at the expert level on issues related to the implementation of the resolution, including a meeting with the Coordinator of the Procurement Working Group • The Division provided timely substantive and procedural inputs to the Facilitator, as appropriate, when corresponding with Member States on behalf of the Council
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to review and decide on recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities	• The Division enhanced the required practical arrangements to facilitate communication with Member States and between the Council and the Joint Commission in relation to the procurement channel • The Division processed all submitted proposals in accordance with the procedures and timelines defined in the resolution, with due regard given to the security and confidentiality of information

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(c) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to implement resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division assisted the Council in monitoring the implementation of the resolution, including by preparing briefings for its members on alleged actions inconsistent with the resolution and other implementation issues
	• The fourth (S/2017/1030) and fifth (S/2018/602) biannual reports of the Secretary-General, considered by the Council in December 2017 and June 2018, respectively, provided comprehensive and factual analysis of the implementation of the provisions of annex B to the resolution and recommendations to the Council and Member States
(d) Improved awareness by States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division increased its outreach activities in New York and abroad to promote understanding of the resolution, including the procurement channel process
	• The dedicated website on the resolution (www.un.org/en/sc/2231/) has been regularly updated by the Division in all six official languages to promote available information on the implementation of the resolution
(e) Improved compliance by States with resolution 2231 (2015)	• The Division monitored the implementation of annex B to the resolution and took follow-up actions with the States concerned with a view to obtaining all necessary information on possible inconsistent actions
	• The Division undertook the physical examination of items determined to have been transferred contrary to the provisions of the resolution and requested further information from relevant Member States with a view to independently ascertaining the origin of the shipments
	• The work of the Division helped to raise the awareness of Member States about the provisions of annex B to the resolution

Planning assumptions for 2019

170. In 2019, the Security Council Affairs Division will continue to service the Council and its Facilitator in a manner comparable to that in which a subsidiary organ is serviced, in particular by staffing informal meetings, managing all incoming and outgoing communications and drafting the correspondence, speaking notes and briefings of the Facilitator. The Division will also continue to process proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities submitted by Member States to the Council for its approval. It is expected that proposals will be submitted in any of the six official languages and therefore may require translation before transmission to the Joint Commission, whose working language is English. The processing of each proposal through the procurement channel could entail up to 20 official incoming and outgoing communications. The processing of all proposals will require systematic tracking arrangements and close liaison with the Procurement Working Group. The Division will also continue to assist the Council in monitoring the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) and present relevant findings and recommendations in the biannual reports of the Secretary-General. Lastly, the Division will support outreach activities of the Facilitator and will continue to assist the Facilitator in answering queries from Member States. In addition, the Division will assist the Council in the development and publication of relevant guidance and maintain the dedicated website on the resolution

171. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Division are set out in table 43.

Table 43
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(a) Improved organization and procedural aspects of meetings; enhanced technical Secretariat support to the work of the Security Council on resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Degree of satisfaction expressed by the Facilitator on behalf of the Security Council with the technical, procedural and administrative support provided by the Security Council Affairs Division	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent	100 per cent

Outputs

- Reports of the Security Council Facilitator on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (2)
- Number of expert-level meetings of the Security Council on issues related to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (5)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to review and decide on recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals for nuclear-related transfers/activities	(i) Degree of satisfaction expressed by the Facilitator on behalf of the Security Council with the services provided by the Division in processing the nuclear-related proposals in a timely and efficient manner	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent	100 per cent
	(ii) Percentage of proposals submitted by States on nuclear-related transfers/activities tracked	Target	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Estimate		100 per cent	100 per cent	100 per cent
		Actual			100 per cent	100 per cent

Outputs

- Number of proposals from Member States for nuclear-related transfers/activities processed (30)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(c) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to implement resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of findings and recommendations by the Secretary-General agreed upon by the Security Council	Target	10	15	12	6
		Estimate		10	12	6
		Actual			9	5

Outputs

- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)
- Briefings on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (5)
- Findings and recommendations to the Security Council to improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (15)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017	2016
(d) Improved awareness by States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of pages viewed on the dedicated resolution website	Target	130 000	100 000	100 090	50 000
		Estimate		130 000	120 000	75 000
		Actual			128 402	136 000

Outputs

- Updates of the website in all official languages (20)
- Open briefing to Member States on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (1)
- Number of outreach events attended, supported and/or organized to promote understanding and implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (5)

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures*			
			2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(e) Improved compliance by States with resolution 2231 (2015)	(i) Number of communications from States on compliance-related issues	Target	20	30	20	20
		Estimate		40	25	20
		Actual			30	22
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)	Target	20	10	20	20
		Estimate		20	10	20
		Actual			18	17

Outputs

- Guidance documents issued and/or published by the Council on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (4)
- Communications to States and other entities providing advice on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) (20)

External factors

172. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 44
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditures*	*Estimated variance*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)*	*Net requirements for 2019*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(2)-(1)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)=(4)-(1)*	*(7)=(3)-(4)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 253.4	1 253.4	–	1 384.4	–	131.0	1 384.4
Operational costs	316.6	311.7	(4.9)	271.2	–	(45.4)	266.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	**1 570.0**	**1 565.1**	**(4.9)**	**1 655.6**	**–**	**85.6**	**1 650.7**

Table 45
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	**8**	–	3	**11**	–	–	–	**11**
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	**7**	–	2	**9**	–	–	–	**9**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	**(2)**	–	–	–	**(2)**

173. The projected encumbered balance in 2018 is attributable to lower administrative and logistical support.

174. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,655,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 9 positions (1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) ($1,384,400); official travel of staff and representatives ($75,300); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($195,900).

175. It is proposed that 2 positions, one of Coordination Officer (P-3) and one of Administrative Assistant (General Services), be abolished in 2019 on the basis of the workload projections of the Procurement Channel.

176. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is attributable mainly to higher civilian personnel costs, resulting from the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate, whereas a 27 per cent vacancy rate was approved in 2018, offset in part by the proposed abolishment of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 GS-OL).

L. Panel of Experts on Mali

($1,348,000)

Background, mandate and objective

177. On 5 September 2017, the Security Council, by its resolution 2374 (2017), established a sanctions regime in relation to the situation in Mali. By the same resolution, the Council imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze and established a Sanctions Committee and a Panel of Experts.

178. In paragraph 9 of resolution 2374 (2017), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to enable the Sanctions Committee to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To monitor implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze;

(b) To designate those individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, to review information regarding those individuals and to consider requests for exemptions;

(c) To designate those individuals subject to the travel ban, to review information regarding those individuals and to consider requests for exemptions;

(d) To establish such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution;

(e) To encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations, in particular those in the region, including by inviting representatives of such States or organizations to meet with the Committee to discuss implementation of the measures;

(f) To seek from all States and international, regional and subregional organizations whatever information it may consider useful regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by the resolution;

(g) To examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures contained in the resolution.

179. In paragraph 11 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to five experts ("Panel of Experts") and to make the necessary financial and security arrangements to support the work of the Panel. The Panel, under the direction of the Committee, would carry out the following tasks:

(a) Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of Mali as described in the resolution;

(b) Gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in the resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim update by 1 March 2018, a final report by 1 September 2018 and periodic updates in between;

(d) Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to the travel ban and assets freeze, including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(e) Cooperate closely with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as appropriate.

Cooperation with other entities

180. The Panel of Experts is expected to cooperate closely with INTERPOL and UNODC. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel is also expected to cooperate with other relevant expert groups established by the Security Council to support the work of its sanctions committees, including the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1973 (2011) concerning Libya and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2368 (2017) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. Furthermore, the Panel of Experts on Mali is expected to seek the cooperation of Member States and of international, regional and subregional organizations. In addition, the Council encouraged timely exchange between the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the Panel.

181. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is responsible for providing support to the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice on safety and security issues and will provide operational support for the deployment of close protection officers, from a duty station to be confirmed by the Department of Safety and Security for the duration of the experts' travel in Mali, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

182. The Panel of Experts provided an interim update to the Security Council on 28 February 2018, and is mandated to provide its final report to the council by 1 September 2018, pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017).

Table 46
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts travelled to Mali, the Sahel region and to Europe to pursue lines of investigation in accordance with its mandate. • The Panel's midterm update and periodic reports to the Committee included information and analysis on acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Mali. The Panel also provided the Committee with case studies on matters related to the implementation of the sanctions regime.
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel's midterm update and periodic reports to the Committee included information pertaining to the implementation of the sanctions measures. • The Panel's midterm update and periodic reports to the Committee included information and analysis on acts that threatens the peace, security or stability of Mali. The Panel also provided the Committee with case studies on matters related to the implementation of the sanctions regime.
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Chair of the Committee engaged with stakeholders on the basis of the information provided by the Panel and travelled to Mali and the Sahel region to monitor the situation and to allow for improved dialogue. • The Chair maintained contact with relevant States within and outside the region to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures. • The Panel maintained contact with relevant States within and outside the region to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures.

Planning assumptions for 2019

183. It is anticipated that the Panel of Experts will continue to carry out its mandated activities, in particular by collecting information relevant to the potential designation by the Sanctions Committee of individuals and entities who may be engaging in actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of Mali. Subject to the security situation, the Panel is expected to travel extensively in Mali, neighbouring countries, the region and beyond to meet with armed groups, government officials, the diplomatic community and international and non-governmental organizations. The Panel is also expected to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigations related to attacks on institutions established by the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, the Malian armed forces, United Nations staff and other international entities with a presence in Mali. The Panel is expected to visit locations in Mali where possible violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses or violations took place, to conduct interviews and obtain eyewitness accounts and to collect evidence. The Panel is expected to submit to the Council an interim and a final report, which will include findings and recommendations, as well as periodic updates in between on its activities.

184. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 47.

Table 47
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2374 (2017) pertaining to Mali

			Performance measures	
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts	Target	5	5
		Estimate		2
		Actual		
	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the reports of the Panel of Experts	Target	6	4
		Estimate		3
		Actual		

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (1)
- Updates to the Committee on the activities of the Panel (3)
- Briefing to the Committee (3)

			Performance measures	
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel agreed upon by the Committee	Target	8	6
		Estimate		2
		Actual		
	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Panel incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions	Target	2	1
		Estimate		1
		Actual		

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (1)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed (3)

			Performance measures	
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues	Target	15	13
		Estimate		11
		Actual		
	(ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures	Target	9	9
		Estimate		4
		Actual		

Outputs

- Communications from the Panel to States and other entities requesting information, action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (36)

External factors

185. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolution of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 48
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			2019		Variance	
Category of expenditure	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditures (2)	Estimated variance (3)=(2)-(1)	Total requirements (4)	Non-recurrent requirements (5)	2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease) (6)=(4)-(1)	Net requirements for 2019 (7)=(4)-(5)
Civilian personnel costs	80.3	104.0	23.7	146.2	–	65.9	169.9
Operational costs	908.6	1 025.4	116.8	1 201.8	–	293.2	1 318.6
Total (net of staff assessment)	**988.9**	**1 129.4**	**140.5**	**1 348.0**	**–**	**359.1**	**1 488.5**

Table 49
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–		–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

186. The anticipated overexpenditure in 2018 is due mainly to the higher civilian personnel costs, resulting from the average steps in grade and entitlements of the current incumbents and the actual average vacancy rate of 17 per cent compared with the 50 per cent approved in 2018, as well as requirements for close protection of the experts during their travel in Mali. This is offset in part by the lower actual requirement for expert fees as a result of fewer experts on board, and lower ground transportation costs of travel within Mali compared with those budgeted.

187. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $1,348,000 (net of staff assessment) to provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position (1 P-3) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Sanctions Committee, its Chair and the experts of the Panel ($146,200); expert fees ($564,500) and official travel ($222,300) of the four members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($206,100); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance, and miscellaneous supplies and services ($208,900).

188. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Mali. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

189. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2019 and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the application of a 5 per cent vacancy rate in 2019 to the civilian personnel cost compared with the 50 per cent approved for 2018 and the requirement for close protection security services for the experts during their travel in Mali. This is offset in part by reduced average fees for the experts based on the composition of the panel and lower ground transportation costs for travel within Mali.

Extrabudgetary resources

190. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2018, nor are any projected for the Panel of Experts on Mali for 2019.

M. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($2,945,500)

Background, mandate and objective

191. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In addition, all States, in accordance with their national procedures, were requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

192. The Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council, to report to it on the implementation of the resolution. In accordance with resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee was provided with the assistance of experts. The Security Council extended the mandate of the Committee in 2006 by its resolution 1673 (2006) and in 2008 by its resolution 1810 (2008).

193. By its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. In paragraph 5 (a) of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, composed of individuals with the appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. By resolution 2055 (2012), the Council requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts to up to nine experts. The group of experts provides support to the Committee on a day-to-day basis. Their tasks include the preparation of the Committee's matrix (a tool for recording data on the status of implementation of the resolution); providing advice to Member States on all areas relevant for resolution 1540 (2004) (including on assistance matters by matching requests and offers of assistance); raising awareness of the resolution (for example through participation in outreach events); drafting papers for the Committee and its working groups; supplying, as requested, technical advice; and supporting the Committee in identifying effective practices.

194. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council endorsed the existing administrative and logistical support to the Committee from the Office for Disarmament Affairs and called upon the Secretariat to provide and maintain sufficient expertise to support activities of the Committee. The Council also encouraged States that are able to do so to provide resources to the Office for Disarmament Affairs to assist States in implementing their obligations in respect of resolution 1540 (2004).

195. In its resolution 2325 (2016), adopted in December 2016 after the submission of the final document (S/2016/1127) on the comprehensive review by the Committee of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council endorsed the Review and decided that the Committee should continue to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all States of resolution 1540 (2004). Those efforts include the compilation and general examination of information on the status of States' implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), in addition to States' efforts at outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation. In resolution 2325 (2016), the Council also noted the need for more attention to be focused on enforcement measures; measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons; proliferation finance measures; and accounting.

196. The Office for Disarmament Affairs supports the activities of the Committee and its group of experts relating to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office supports these activities through the organization of regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of the resolution and through country-specific missions and activities; by strengthening the cooperation between international, regional and subregional bodies through the organization of working meetings on cooperation in promoting the implementation of the resolution and by promoting their participation at these events; and by facilitating effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector through the organization of outreach events and other interactions with these stakeholders. The Office also provides administrative support and maintains the official website of the Committee that is overseen by the experts under the direction of the Committee with the aim of enhancing transparency in the work of the Committee and providing wider public access to information on its activities.

Cooperation with other entities

197. The Committee, its group of experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs cooperate closely with international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements with relevant non-proliferation expertise.

198. Regional and subregional organizations have played a proactive and supporting role in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). They provide valuable insights into the common needs and priorities of their Member States and help to deliver assistance. The Committee and its experts promote the establishment of regional coordinators and points of contact within these organizations and support their activities relating to the implementation of the resolution, including through support for and participation in conferences and country-specific activities.

199. The Committee and its experts cooperate with the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and their experts. The three Committees have continued to provide joint briefings to the Council, outlining the

areas of continued cooperation and coordination and conducted joint activities and visits to Member States.

Performance information

200. The Committee, its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs continue their efforts to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), guided by its programme of work. The Committee has made progress in enhancing its engagement with Member States, guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. Progress has been recorded by the Committee on the implementation of the resolution by States and progress has been made in enhancing the transparency of the work and achievements of the Committee. The Committee also acknowledged further progress in fostering cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other entities and in developing a working relationship with non-governmental organizations and other civil society entities to facilitate the implementation of the resolution by States.

Table 50
Performance information for 2018

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2017*
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	• National reporting remains the main source of information for the Security Council's examination of the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and the main indication of States' implementation measures. With 179 Member States now reporting, the Committee has a reporting record of almost 93 per cent. In the reporting period, two more States submitted their first national reports; two States provided additional information, described effective practices or provided comments and updates on their revised matrices, including on measures related to prohibiting non-State actors from using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, and strengthened controls to prevent the illicit trafficking of such weapons and related materials; and four States provided information on their national points of contact, bringing the total number of designated national points of contact to 101.
	• The Committee matrices represent a valuable tool for the general examination of information on the status of implementation by States of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee, with the assistance of its experts, continued to update the matrices on the basis of information provided by States.
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	• The Committee continued to strengthen its role in facilitating assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Relevant developments during the reporting period focused on processing assistance requests and facilitating "matchmaking" between assistance requests and offers. The consolidated list of States and international and regional organizations requesting assistance has been updated by the group of experts on a continuous basis and made available on the Committee's website.
	• During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts visited to Mauritania and Timor-Leste.

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2017*
	• States are encouraged to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts, with the support of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, worked bilaterally with a number of Member States to facilitate the preparation or update of national implementation action plans.
	• During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in close cooperation with the Committee and its experts, organized and supported three regional activities which were attended by members of the Committee and its experts
	• In resolution 1977 (2011), the Council encouraged the Committee to draw on relevant expertise, including civil society and the private sector. During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs co-organized a number of events to reach out to these stakeholders, to which Committee members and the experts contributed
	• The Committee, assisted by its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, continued its efforts to develop a compilation of effective practices in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011).
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	• The reporting period was marked by an increase in practical cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations entities, such as nominations of additional points of contact.
	• The Committee continued its cooperation with the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001).

Planning assumptions for 2019

201. On the basis of the provisions of resolutions 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016), it is expected that the activities of the Committee will continue to enhance the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States, in particular through country-specific activities with emphasis on national round tables, the facilitation of assistance and continued cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations.

202. The Committee bases its work on an annual programme of work (S/2018/340) focusing its attention on five main areas: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations and other relevant United Nations bodies; (d) transparency and media outreach; and (e) administration and resources. The Committee will continue to be guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. To implement the programme of work more efficiently, the Committee will continue to operate a system of four working groups, open to all members of the Committee.

203. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Committee are set out in table 51.

Table 51
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	(i) Number of States adopting additional measures to implement key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004)	Target	20	25	30
		Estimate		25	30
		Actual			25
	(ii) Number of country examination sheets (reviewed matrices)	Target	193	193	193
		Estimate		193	193
		Actual			193

Outputs

- Reports of the Chair of the Committee to the Security Council (2)
- Reports on international, regional and national conferences (40)
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee and its working groups (10)

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2017	2016	2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	(i) Number of identified best practices, experiences shared and lessons learned	Target	90	90	115
		Estimate		90	90
		Actual			90

Outputs

- Updated technical assistance database containing requests for assistance (1)
- Matchmaking facilitation of technical assistance in response to requests (8)
- Country-specific missions (5)
- Compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance (1)
- Regional capacity-building workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (3)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*		*Performance measures* 2019	2018	2017
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with international organizations	(i) Number of outreach events	Target	40	50	75
		Estimate		50	50
		Actual			53
	(ii) Number of joint activities of the three Security Council Committees (established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), resolution 1373 (2001) and resolution 1540 (2004))	Target	3	5	10
		Estimate		5	10
		Actual			4
	(iii) Number of activities involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004))	Target	40	50	50
		Estimate		50	50
		Actual			53

Outputs

- Presentations at events organized by international and regional organizations dealing with issues related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and presentations at workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (50)

External factors

204. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States continue to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and in response to specific requirements of resolution 1977 (2011).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 52
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
Categories of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)-(1)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)* (6)=(4)-(1)	*Net requirements for 2019* (7)=(4)-(3)
Civilian personnel costs	758.3	777.2	18.9	775.0	–	16.7	793.9
Operational costs	2 008.2	1 751.4	(256.8)	2 170.5	–	162.3	1 913.7
Total (net of staff assessment)	**2 766.5**	**2 528.6**	**(237.9)**	**2 945.5**	–	**179.0**	**2 707.6**

Table 53
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Sub-total***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	**3**	–	2	**5**	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	**3**	–	2	**5**	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

205. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2018 is due mainly to lower requirements for expert fees as a result of the delayed recruitment of six experts who had reached the end of the five-year limit on their contracts in 2017 and 2018. This was offset in part by higher civilian personnel costs, based on the actual average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents and the fact that there was no vacancy during the period, whereas a 5 per cent vacancy factor was applied to the cost estimates for 2018.

206. The estimated requirements for 2019 in amount to $2,945,500 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of five positions (1 P-5, 2 P-3 and 2 GS-OL) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee ($775,000); expert fees ($1,661,500) and official travel of the nine experts ($185,700); official travel of the members of the Committee and staff ($71,200); and other requirements, such as facilities and

infrastructure ($163,000), communications and information technology equipment and maintenance ($89,100).

207. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure of the Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction. A 5 per cent vacant rate has been applied.

208. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is due mainly to the cost of the travel of experts to participate in conferences and meetings, in particular related to the upcoming 2020 comprehensive review meetings and the higher civilian personnel costs, based on the average step in grade and dependency status of the current incumbents.

Extrabudgetary resources

209. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council urged the Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). In its resolution 2325 (2016), the Council again encouraged States to contribute funds, on a voluntary basis, to finance projects and activities, to assist States in implementing their obligations under resolution (1540 (2004), including for implementing projects in response to assistance requests submitted directly by States to the Committee. Most of the support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs for substantive activities of the Committee, including workshops, implementation and the facilitation of assistance, are funded from extrabudgetary resources. The voluntary contributions and grants to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities used to support the activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), currently amount to approximately $1.8 million.

210. In 2018, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $1.8 million are being used to support the Committee's country visits, including to facilitate the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; to facilitate Member States' participation in events related to resolution 1540 (2004); to promote the coordination of activities related to resolution 1540 (2004) of international and regional organizations; to enhance cooperation with civil society and the private sector and to continue to provide support for the publication 1540 Compass.

211. In 2019, extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $1 million are projected to be used to organize or support a number of activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), including country visits; the facilitation of Member States' participation in events relating to the resolution, including regional workshops; the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; the facilitation of national capacity-building in implementing specific requirements of the resolution; regional industry outreach meetings; and the training of national points of contact.

N. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($11,029,800)

Background, mandate and objective

212. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate was established by Security Council resolution 1535 (2004) to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work to monitor, promote and facilitate Member States' implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent counter-terrorism resolutions, including resolutions 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370

(2017), 2388 (2017) and 2396 (2017). By its resolution 2395 (2017), the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2021.

213. In its resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council requested Member States to introduce measures to enhance their legal, institutional and operational capacities to counter terrorist activities, including measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism and the provision of safe haven and other forms of support for terrorists; share information with other Governments on any groups planning terrorist acts; cooperate with other Governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law; and bring violators to justice, and called upon Member States to enhance their cooperation in criminal matters and on information exchange.

214. In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Council called upon Member States to prohibit by law and prevent incitement to commit acts of terrorism and to deny safe haven to anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct. In the resolution, the Council also called upon States to pursue those ends in a manner that respects international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law, and stressed the important role of the media, civil and religious society, the business community and education institutions in those efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding, and in promoting tolerance and coexistence, and in fostering an environment which is not conducive to incitement of terrorism.

215. In a series of subsequent resolutions, the Council significantly expanded the mandate of the Executive Directorate, assigning to it a number of new tasks, including advising Member States on the development of comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and implementing mechanisms; conducting analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments (resolutions 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013) and 2395 (2017)); tackling kidnapping for ransom (resolution 2133 (2014)); identifying gaps in policing (resolution 2185 (2014)); addressing the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon and countering violent extremism (resolution 2178 (2014)); preventing cross-border crime (resolution 2195 (2014)); preventing the flow of small arms (resolution 2220 (2015)); integrating gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities, including within country-specific assessments and reports, and recommendations made to Member States (resolution 2242 (2015)); providing analysis and regular updates, in close collaboration with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2368 (2017) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and other relevant United Nations actors, for the report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) (resolutions 2253 (2015) and 2368 (2017)); enhancing aviation security (resolution 2309 (2016)); promoting international law enforcement and judicial cooperation (resolution 2322 (2016)); preventing the trafficking of persons for the purposes of terrorism (resolutions 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017)); protecting critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks (resolution 2341 (2017)); promoting the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives (resolution 2354 (2017)); preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons (resolution 2370 (2017)); detecting the movement of foreign terrorist fighter returnees, relocators and their families, including through the use of biometrics and the introduction and implementation of advance passenger information/passenger name records to enhance border controls; addressing information and evidence collection from the battlefield (resolution 2396 (2017)); countering use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies (ICT) for terrorist purposes (resolutions 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017)); and addressing the nexus between international terrorism and

transnational organized crime (see Council presidential statement of 8 May 2018 (S/PRST/2018/9)).

216. In its resolution 2395 (2017), the Security Council recognized the unique role of the Executive Directorate in conducting assessments and analysis and in providing expertise and urged the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and all other relevant entities to take the recommendations and analysis of the Executive Directorate into account when implementing their respective programmes and mandates. In the resolution, the Council also recognized the role of the Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network in contributing to the work of the Executive Directorate and called upon it to improve the utility of its assessment and survey tools for the purpose of designing technical assistance and capacity-building support.

217. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, and reviewed for the sixth time on 2 July 2018, continued to assign a number of tasks to the Executive Directorate, including, but not limited to: assisting relevant regional and subregional organizations in strengthening their counter-terrorism mechanisms; facilitating the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to combat terrorism; identifying best counter-terrorism practices, together with relevant international organizations; facilitating technical assistance delivery, and promoting international cooperation in countering terrorism. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (A/72/840, annex III), signed by the Secretary-General on 23 February 2018, also stressed the unique role of the Executive Directorate in this regard.

218. Country assessment visits are an important tool of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in their direct interaction and engagement with Member States' officials and practitioners and are aimed at assessing States' compliance with the requirements of the relevant Council resolutions, taking stock of progress made in implementing the resolutions, identifying good practices and areas in which Member States may benefit from receiving technical assistance or areas in which they may be able to provide assistance to other States; and discussing terrorism trends and challenges, national counter-terrorism efforts, strengths, weaknesses, good practices, and technical assistance needs. The Executive Directorate also assesses Member States' efforts through its global implementation surveys of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), overview of implementation assessments and detailed implementation surveys.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies, organizations and entities

219. The Committee and the Executive Directorate continued to work closely with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism; other relevant United Nations entities; and international, and regional and subregional organizations in working with Member States and continued to engage with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting effective implementation of the relevant Council resolutions. The Executive Directorate continued to participate in the activities of the various working groups of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in sharing assessments, recommendations, surveys and analytical products and in identifying and promoting good practices in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism.

220. The Executive Directorate also continued to consult and interact with the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, special envoys of the Secretary-General on regional and thematic issues; and resident coordinators of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), within the framework of country visits; and with the experts of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL (Da'esh), Al-

Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Expert Group of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), on issues of common concern and thematic issues before the Committee. The Executive Directorate also continued to work closely with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations specialized agencies; with, inter alia, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Organization for Migration, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Global Counterterrorism Forum; with, inter alia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE), the Pacific Islands Forum and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; with other specialized international bodies, including the Financial Action Task Force and the Financial Action Task Force-style regional bodies; and with the members of the Executive Directorate's Global Research Network, civil society organizations and private sector actors.

Performance information

221. During the first half of 2018, the Executive Directorate, acting on the Committee's behalf, carried out country assessment missions to eight States (bringing the total number of States visited since 2005 to 141), with a view to discussing threats and trends, progress, shortfalls and technical assistance needs or strengths, and good practices. The majority of the recommendations made as a result of the visits concerned strengthening Member States' criminal-justice capacities, including with respect to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters; harmonizing terrorism offences with the international counter-terrorism instruments; strengthening international cooperation; countering the financing of terrorism; strengthening border controls; countering incitement to commit terrorist acts; taking relevant measures in the area of countering violent extremism; and strengthening respect for international human rights obligations and the rule of law in countering terrorism.

222. The Executive Directorate also focused on strengthening its cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, including to further integrate the Committee's technical assistance recommendations into the Office's programming and its design of projects and activities. The Executive Director of the Executive Directorate and the Under-Secretary-General of the Office continued to hold regular meetings in accordance with paragraph 18 of Council resolution 2395 (2017).

223. The Executive Directorate's updated versions of the global surveys of the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2016/49) and resolution 1624 (2005) (S/2016/50) continued to assist technical assistance providers and implementing agencies to provide targeted technical assistance to States and regions in need.

224. Pursuant to Council resolution 2368 (2017), the Executive Directorate continued to prepare the series of reports of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL, shortfalls to be addressed by Member States, and issues relating to the financing of ISIL, Al-Qaida and their affiliates.

225. The Executive Directorate also assisted the Committee in holding a series of regional and thematic presentations, open meetings and briefings for Member States and international and regional organizations on community engagement in countering

terrorism in South Asia and South-East Asia; countering terrorist narratives; preventing terrorist use of the Internet; the responsible use of biometrics; the collection of evidence on the battlefield; children in terrorism; the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime; and aviation security. The Executive Directorate also continued to assist the Committee in arranging its forthcoming special meeting on foreign terrorist fighter returnees and relocators, which will build on its 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles on stemming the flow of foreign terrorist fighters.

226. The Executive Directorate continued to provide assistance to the Committee and its subcommittees in the stocktaking of the implementation efforts of Member States, including through the above-mentioned overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey. Efforts are under way to streamline the work methodology and procedure, with a view to making assessments more useful, accessible and targeted to specific audiences.

227. The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to enhance States' capacity to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017). In particular, the Executive Directorate maintained close working relations with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism regarding the facilitation of technical assistance delivery to priority States of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Maghreb, Central Asia and South-East Asia. The Executive Director of the Executive Directorate and the Under-Secretary-General of the Office conducted joint high-level visits to Iraq, Kenya and Nigeria, in follow-up to the Committee's previous country assessment visits.

228. In accordance with Council resolutions 2129 (2013) and 2395 (2017), the Executive Directorate continued to engage with the members of its Global Research Network to identify new terrorism-related trends and developments, including foreign terrorist fighter returnees and relocators and the role of women in terrorism and counter-terrorism.

229. The Executive Directorate continued its work to update the Global Implementation Surveys of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), the technical guide to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions, the overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey, with a view to improving their utility to Member States, donors, recipients, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and other United Nations agencies.

230. In accordance with Council resolution 2395 (2017), the Executive Directorate redoubled its efforts to ensure effective follow-up to country assessment visits.

Table 54
Performance information for 2017

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017)	• The country assessment visits (21 estimated for 2018) conducted by the Executive Directorate on the Committee's behalf continued to serve as a platform for direct interaction with Member States on their counter-terrorism policies and approaches and the challenges that they face and for facilitating the delivery of capacity-building assistance. On behalf of the Committee, the Executive Directorate made more than 160 recommendations aimed at ensuring compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and identified around 60 technical assistance needs. The Executive Directorate submitted to the Committee a list of 23 priority countries with high capacity-building needs and a list of 47 high-priority technical assistance

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	needs/requirements. The Committee also identified a number of good practices in the implementation of Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013), 2178 (2014), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2370 (2017), and 2396 (2017). Measures taken by Member States to counter incitement and violent extremism continued to be discussed during country visits, as were gender issues, where relevant, in accordance with Council resolution 2242 (2015).
	• The Executive Directorate continued to work with Member States and regional organizations on the development of comprehensive and integrated regional and national counter-terrorism strategies, in accordance with Council resolutions 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013) and 2395 (2017), and also contributed to the work of the relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group in that regard.
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the relevant provisions of the General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	• The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to Member States, based on identified gaps or vulnerabilities in their respective counter-terrorism capacities.
	• The Executive Directorate assisted the Committee in holding special meetings on countering terrorist narratives and preventing terrorist use of the Internet and on Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), on the review of the Madrid Guiding Principles.
	• The Executive Directorate provided extensive support to several initiatives on the criminal justice response to terrorism in countries of the Sahel and the Maghreb, Central Asia, the Middle East and South Asia; counter-financing of terrorism (Tunisia); prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies (Lake Chad Basin States); international judicial and law enforcement cooperation; and border control.
	• The Executive Directorate also provided extensive support to the initiative aimed at promoting cross-regional judicial cooperation, including the Euro-Mediterranean region.
	• The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the joint project on the role of the military in supporting the collection, sharing and use of evidence to promote rule of law- and human rights-compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism, and developed related United Nations guidelines, in close coordination with the members of the relevant Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group.
	• The Executive Directorate continued to support the project implemented by UNODC and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons.
	• The Executive Directorate facilitated a number of activities aimed at raising awareness and building capacity on the use of advance passenger information, including through "deep-dive" missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malaysia, Morocco and Nigeria.
	• The Executive Directorate continued to promote the development of public-private partnerships by the ICT industry, including through the launch of its Tech Against Terrorism online information-sharing platform, and continued to promote self-regulation of the ICT industry, including by organizing the

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	second workshop focused on the nexus between terrorism and information and communications technologies and by co-organizing two expert group meetings in the framework of the access to digital evidence across borders project, aimed at developing a manual for investigators, prosecutors and central authorities.
	• The Executive Directorate and UNODC jointly facilitated a number of capacity-building events for States of North Africa and the Middle East, aimed at strengthening their legal frameworks for combating terrorism and meeting new terrorism challenges.
	• At the request of Zimbabwe, the Executive Directorate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Expert Group of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) provided expert assistance on freezing terrorist assets and on proliferation financing.
	• The Executive Directorate and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team prepared two reports of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) and the response of Member States and the United Nations pursuant to Security Council resolution 2368 (2017).
	• The Executive Directorate worked closely with relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, and academia (including members of its Global Research Network) to identify new and emerging trends and developments and good counter-terrorism practices, including with respect to returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters; prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies; international judicial and law enforcement cooperation; counter-narratives; ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism; countering incitement; countering violent extremism; and the gender dimension in counter-terrorism.
	• Within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Executive Directorate led the development of the compendium of good practices on the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks (see Council resolution 2341 (2017), the United Nations guidelines to facilitate the collection and sharing of information and evidence in battlefield and high-risk situations, and a report on the responsible use of biometrics (Council resolution 2396 (2017)).
	• The Executive Directorate published a report on trends relating to returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters.
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 2178 (2014), 2395 (2017) and 2396 (2017)	• The Executive Directorate continued to engage with Member States and promote the work of the Committee, including through strategic engagement with the media and with other key stakeholders.
	• The Executive Directorate assisted the Committee in holding open briefings on: (i) countering terrorist narratives and preventing terrorist use of the Internet; (ii) the work of the Executive Directorate on community engagement to counter terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism in South Asia and South-East Asia; (iii) Open briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on Central Asia; and (iv) the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime.

Expected accomplishments	*Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement*
	• The Executive Directorate briefed the Committee on the following topics: (i) the responsible use of biometrics in countering terrorism; (ii) children and terrorism; (iii) follow-up to the Committee's special meeting on cooperation in countering the terrorist threat to civil aviation; (iv) the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters; (v) human rights in the counter-terrorism context, including the rights and roles of victims of terrorism; (vi) integrating gender into the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate; (vii) the United Nations guidelines on the collection and sharing of information and evidence in battlefield and high-risk situations; (viii) the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime; and (ix) developing comprehensive and integrated national and regional counter-terrorism strategies (lessons learned).
	• The Executive Directorate concluded cooperation agreements with, inter alia, ICAO and INTERPOL.

Planning assumptions for 2019

231. The Executive Directorate is subject to an interim mandate review by the Security Council, to be conducted by 31 December 2019. Pursuant to the mandates entrusted to it by the Council, the Executive Directorate will undertake a number of activities and initiatives, including: (a) taking stock of the implementation of Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) by Member States, using the above-mentioned assessment tools; (b) conducting country assessment visits to identify progress, gaps, technical assistance needs and good practices in Member States' implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017); (c) conducting analysis of new terrorism threats and trends; (d) engaging with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and other implementing agencies and partners in facilitating the delivery of technical assistance to States in need and taking measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (e) integrating gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandated activities; (f) working with Member States on the introduction and use of advance passenger information and passenger name records; (g) working with Member States to promote international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, combat the trafficking of persons for terrorist purposes, counter the use of ICT by terrorists and their organizations, address the links between human trafficking and terrorist financing, counter terrorist narratives, protect critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, develop strategies for the rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighter returnees, relocators and their families (including through the second phase of the project on the role of the military in supporting the collection, sharing and use of evidence, as well as the project on supporting the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons); (h) updating the global implementation survey on resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), the overview of implementation assessment, the detailed implementation survey and the technical guide to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001); (i) advising Member States on the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and their implementing mechanisms; (j) working with other relevant Security Council subsidiary bodies and United Nations departments and entities, and within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, on assessment, technical assistance facilitation and capacity-building; (k) organizing special meetings and events of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on counter-terrorism-related issues, including

on foreign terrorist fighter returnees and relocators, resolution 2354 (2017) on the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives, and the nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime; (l) promoting respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism; (m) engaging with development entities and special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as academia and civil society, in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017); and (n) undertaking other additional tasks.

232. The objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Executive Directorate are set out in table 55.

Table 55
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017), the relevant parts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions.

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017)	(i) Number of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate in order to ensure compliance with resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 1963 (2010), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017)	Target	160	160	165	140
		Estimate		170	180	140
		Actual			280	150
	(ii) Number of technical assistance recommendations made by the Executive Directorate and agreed upon by Member States	Target	60	60	70	60
		Estimate		60	70	60
		Actual			74	65

Outputs

- Country assessment missions conducted (21)
- Advocacy visits conducted (3)
- High-level visits by the Committee Chair (2)
- Detailed implementation surveys completed for review and approval by the Committee (15)
- Technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) by Member States (1)
- Informal Committee meeting(s) with technical assistance providers and donors to facilitate technical assistance to the Member States most affected by the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon (2)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(b) Comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions on terrorism	(i) Number of Member States participating in workshops/seminars facilitated by the Executive Directorate with United Nations entities and international, regional and subregional organizations to develop national or regional counter-terrorism capacities	Target	60	60	80	65
		Estimate		60	80	65
		Actual			70	65

Outputs

- Briefings to the Committee, the Security Council and Member States on overall findings with respect to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and other relevant resolutions (11)
- Special meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (2)

- Regional and national workshops facilitated or co-facilitated by the Executive Directorate with other entities and donors that promote integrated approaches to the implementation of all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism resolutions (5)
- Informal Committee meeting(s) with the Member States most affected by the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (1)

			Performance measures			
Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*		*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
(c) Increased outreach to Member States, civil society, and the public in raising awareness on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017)	(i) Number of civil society entities, private sector partners, private donor organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups, think tanks, and other entities engaging with the Executive Directorate	Target	200	400	100	80
		Estimate		400	700	80
		Actual			700	80
	(ii) Number of page views of the Committee's website (in thousands)	Target	320	160	120	108
		Estimate		293	150	108
		Actual			275	130

Outputs

- Regular updates and enhancements of the Committee's website (210)
- Counter-Terrorism Committee and Executive Directorate media coverage (50)
- Press kits distributed to Member States, the media, civil society and non-governmental organizations promoting the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (500)

External factors

233. The objective will be achieved on the assumption that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and that the collection and analysis of information on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee are not impeded.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 56
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018			*2019*		*Variance*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Estimated variance* (3)=(2)−(1)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*2019 vs. 2018 Increase (decrease)* (6)=(4)−(1)	*Net requirements for 2019* (7)=(4)−(5)
Civilian personnel costs	7 721.8	7 661.9	(59.9)	8 817.2	–	1 095.4	8 757.3
Operational costs	2 210.4	2 210.4	–	2 212.6	–	2.2	2 212.6
Total (net of staff assessment)	**9 932.2**	**9 872.3**	**(59.9)**	**11 029.8**	**–**	**1 097.6**	**10 969.9**

Table 57
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Services*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2018	–	1	1	2	9	19	7	3	42	–	8	50	–	–	–	50
Proposed 2019	–	1	1	2	9	19	7	3	42	–	8	50	–	–	–	50
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

234. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2018 is due to lower civilian personnel costs, resulting from the actual average vacancy rate of 8 per cent for all positions compared with the 5 per cent for 44 positions and 50 per cent for 6 new positions approved in 2018.

235. The estimated requirements for 2019 amount to $11,029,800. This amount would provide for: salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 50 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 19 P-4, 7 P-3, 3 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)) ($8,817,200); official travel of Executive Directorate staff ($1,162,100); and facilities and infrastructure ($814,900); communications and information technologies ($223,700); and other supplies and services ($11,900).

236. No change is proposed for 2019 to the approved staffing structure for the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied.

237. The variance (increase) between the 2019 requirements and the 2018 approved budget is attributable mainly to higher civilian personnel costs, based on the 5 per cent vacancy rate applied for all positions, compared with the 5 per cent for 44 positions and 50 per cent for 6 new posts approved in 2018 and average steps in grade and entitlement of the current incumbents.

Extrabudgetary resources

238. In 2018, extrabudgetary resources are estimated in the amount of $1,000,000 will be used to support Executive Directorate activities and relevant initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), and 2396 (2017).

239. In 2019, the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary funds, in the estimated amount of $1,000,000, to: (a) organize several new and follow-up workshops in various regions of the world in accordance with the work programme approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee; (b) conduct research on strategic, political, legal, institutional and security issues related to ICT and counter-terrorism; and (c) support international cooperation in counter-terrorism.